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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Britaunta. The steamship Britannia reached her wharf

Boston, at one o'clock, Sunday afternoon. he brings seven days later intelligence fro We present below as full an outline of the

telligence as can well be furnished in the space at our disposal. Although important in many respects it has not the startling interest of that which France and Denmark excepted.

From all accounts, Ireland appears to be on the latelligence has reached us of the regular organ

Negotiations between the Russian Government and the house of Rothchilds, for a new loan, are amounced to have totally failed. There has been less excitement in political circles during the last week, and trade, although not active, has been a tittle more steady. The money market remain quiet, and the corn trade has assumed to firmer tone, prices having advanced beyond our last quo-

The House of Commons having passed the crown and government security bill by an over-whelming majority, virtually adjourned on Weding for the Easter recess. The Hous assembled pro formula this day, to be present at the royal assent to the bill, but all other business is suspended until the first of May, when the House will again assemble. The Lords have, of course sanctioned the passing of the new bill, which will now be the law of the land. The Alien bill will

e read a second time on the first of May. The Jewish disability bill, and the health of towns bill will be proceeded with pari passu. Not the slightest amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe.

The wars and general commotion on the continent have not assumed a less alarming aspect. In Lom-bardy, Charles Henry has established his headquarters, since the last engagement, at Valta, on the right bank of the Mincio, and not the left as some of our contemporaries have erroneously pla-ced it. A part of the army, however, occupies the left bank. It is alleged that an Austrian party has effectual succers from this quarter, or even if the Venitians should not molest him here, he may well naintain himself until Austria can send him rein-

The Provisional Government, at Milan, are by means inactive. They have assumed the title dissolved all the local governments, and have invited deputies to regulate and convoke the primary assemblies. The Neapolitans are rapidly marcharrived at head quarters.

tion declaring its adhesion to the unity of Italy,

Albert. By the latest accounts, an attack has been made upon Pescaiera by the King of Sardinia. The attack was made by the artillery, the ess, however, proved too strong, and after a har rassing fire, which annoved the garrison, who reessly demanding the garrison to surrender, was

the Rhine and borders on France seems quite dis organized. In Saxony, a frightful incendiary insurrection seems to be going on, which the government can-

not succeed in putting down. In Alsace, a complete insurrection of the peas

Alarming State of Affairs in Ireland

The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently o the verge of a civil war, Continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. In the wild and tumultuous passions now evoked, it is scarcely to be hoped that the calm exhortations of wisdo queathed to them by their father, to ob-by peaceable and constitutional means. The Moniteur contains a decree for taxing

anells will take no part in their proceedings. cantly, that if the people were to be harried, coerced, compelled beyond the law, the guilt must
fall on the heads who counselled them to the mad
career; but the sons of O'Connell and those around
them would not be seed and those around munerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. In the meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to indeed taken place in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to check the progress of the armament, but these steps are of course wholly madequate to ward off the changer. We arread almost a large that the changer we are almost a large that the changer we are almost a large that the changer was a large to the strip the various law functions of a the changer.

dresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of ir determination to support the but the train of discontent seems now to be laid so extensively, and with such mischievous effect, that we doubt whether the whole weight of the Government, with even the support of the 17 Connells, will be able to present some great explosion.

Another provides the support of the whole with the support of the sup The run on the Savings' Banks elected speed. The depositors desiring their ands are paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which are

converted into gold. Mr. Mitcheil's lan-the United Irishman increases in vioseminating treasonable doctrines.

nute instructions from the United Irishman Low to special dispets pike and the rifle, can only be productive of some might catastrophe. The iseling as to the efficacy of Repeal in staying the mischel, appears in some quarters to gain grained. It is stated that it is not the smallest appearance of such an idea being entertained by the Government. Amongst the converts to Repeal, however, is said to buy, who no doubt wembles for his estates. The state prosecutions against Mr. Mitchell, O'Brier and Meagher, commenced on the first day of the connected with Ireland, we may here record that the capture of the days of O'Connell, made an ineffectual attempt to put an end to his existence on the 19th capture of the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, in London. He was seen to perform the rash act, and a boat put off to his assistance, and sent off to be more stated, and sent off to lolding inflavor. Amongst the converts to Repeal, however, is said the shops are shut, and, as you will readily believe, the utmost agintation as well as the prisoners. After their 750 insurgences were taken prisoners. After their 750 insurgences and the killed on each side were more than 2,000. The Parasiance. The Danish troops in Schleswig at two in the morning of the 11th.—

Two German regiments w drill, carry and usethe pike and the rifle, can on-

even to private men, who have taken a conspicuous part in the great scenes of our times.

The state of Ireland still continues one of great peasantry. The tone of the speakers at Concilia-tion-hall is moderate, and the confederates are not as warlike in their harangues as heretofore.

Kenyon at Templederry, where he addressed a arge meeting a few days ago, and the letter of the Right Rev. J. Binningham, are exceptions to the above—both are full of treason to the powers that be, and must excite most pernicious and alarming consequences over all the misguided peasantry who heard the former and read the latter. Mr. Bir mingham has been called to order for his seditious epistle in a crushing letter by his superior, Bishop

Public demonstrations in support of the Government continue to be held in several parts of the entry. Belfast has spoken out on the 15th, in pects it has not the starting interest of that which has recently poured in upon us. Continental countries seem to be settling down into quietade, town. The meeting was held in the Court House; George Suneren, Esq., President.

We are favored with the following extract fro a private letter, known to us to be from a hig respectable source, dated Paris, April 19: As for the safety of persons or property, there has not been a moment of danger from the commencement of the Revolution up to this moment, nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend any thing of the kind in future; but even if there should be a moment of danger for Frenchmen, I should need no other safeguard for myself, and all under my roof, than would be found by displaying the American flag from my window! for our country and our countrymen are both in the best odor possible in Paris and all over France; but there is not

he sl.adow of any danger whatever for any body. The elections will commence on Sunday next, and people are very busy in preparing for them.— The opinion of the best informed seems to be that the National Assembly will be well composed, and that a good constitution and wholesome laws will be adopted, and a stable Government be the result of the immense change that has taken place since

the 23d of February.

A public fete took place at Paris on the 20th of April, the display of which was considerably marred by incessent rain. The occasion was the pre sentation of colors, by the Provisional Govern ment, to the regiments of National Guards. The cor-respondent of the Morning Herald gives the follow-ing description of the gathering and the proceed-ings. We give it, with abridgments, as the only count that has come to hand:

Never did a public fele open under a more dull. zling sky than the Republican rejeicing of this morning. There can be no pageantry without sun-shine. Had there even been a dry wind the prepa-rations made at the Arc de Triomphe must have told with wonderful effect.

In the front of an estrade seats were placed for the members of the Provisional Government, behind which were ranged the migistracy, and municipality, and judges. Beside them stood the liberated political prisoners. Near to them again were the wounded of February, among them

distant cheer, trampets, drums, &c., annound the arrival of the Provisional Government. The troops of the line, began to defile, while bands of

t was, as it were, a river of steel, and could the eye have extended to the Column of February, and far away beyond that, it would have still rested on the bayonets of the citizens of Paris and the sol-diery. While I am writing this hurried account the Austrians at the bridge of Goito, and it was at for your courier (six o'clock,) the troops are still comming up the Boulevards, so that it is hardly pos-sible that the review will terminat for some hours.

with acclamation.

The following sentiments were ntiered in an address to the workmen of Paris by Lamartine They point to the kind of danger apprehended by M. Lamartine and show him to be skilful and watchful in the conducting of public affairs: It has been said that you were not ripe for a be a danger to the Republic Those who have said so, calumniated you—they did not know you; you are, on the contrary, its strength, its virtue and its

ery will be suffered by the der the republic, society and the regular govern-classes, and however slow ment are the property of all. Once again, let no uttering that cry you may add 'Viva

ing a person was arrested with the following circular in his hands: (The chiral transfer of the control of the chiral transfer of the chi in the vited to go at six o'clock precisely, to the Hotel be, being de Ville, where there will be presented to the Pro-

the law. Upon circumstances which might short-ly happen would depend whether he ever again ficers, corporals and privates of the army, as are short time can elapse before a crisis takes place.

The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that a mineral description of the court of Cassannia and t

the endanger. We expect, almost by every post, councillor at the good pleasure of a minister, or to esignation of my functions as Councillor at the

for two or three days, all the more from the cit-cumstance that M. Blanqui, an ultra-republican and communist, had declared in the clubs on Sun-day evening, that the triumph of the National leates the duty of arming quietly, Guards and the authorities was only and goes on to say to the peace with God, put your hou in order, and prepare to die." It then teaches their time; and then, when it comes, sety prantice land, and then to die." It the can be supposed to say the rappel was loudly and suddenly beaten at the can, by one man at least, the enemies of the mire land, and then to die." Such language as this, coupled as it is with minute instructions from the United Irishman how to drill, carry and unstable many and disserted. The following incidents and collision was feared. The following incidents and collision was feared the authorities was only momentary. In the toth in an early to be the dately. The following incidents and the feather of the ducty. The feather movement, and the was fought near Flemsburg, in which the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the battery of this dately and suddenly beaten at the mass of the same that the can be to the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the battery on the toth mass of the battery on the toth mass of the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the battery on the toth mass of the battery on the toth mass of the same that the was fought near Flemsburg, in which the battery on the toth mass of the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the battery on the toth mass of the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the same that was fought near Flemsburg, in which the same that was fought near Flemsburg, speculations in connection with the movement,

ter. He were his celebrated cap at the time, and took it off his head before he threw himself into the Thames. Public excitement seems to extend north side of Paris at least, are on foot and out of doors, proves that something very menacing in-deed is known to, or apprehended by, Government. The appearance of the National Guards is as firm, though with an air of more seriousness, as it was on Sunday, and grave as the situation appears, there are an alacrity and unanimity observable among them that suggests the belief that they are

> The Communists are said to meditate a series of such alertes to fatigue the National Guards, and such alertes to fatigue the National Guards, and indeed other projects of a more atrocious nature, are ascribed to them, but to which, having no authority for them but rumor, I shall not now refer.— I shall observe, however, that the existence of clubs in which much of the existing agitation takes its rise, is by the peaceable and orderly of the community, deemed incompatible with public tranquility. An application to close them is there-

tranquility. An application to close them is therefore said to be contemplated.

The following is a tolerably succinct account of the circumstances preceding and concurrent with the demonstration of the 16th of April.

M. Blanqui stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's, which impeached his political character, fulminated a bitter phillippic against the Provisional Government, declared the documents published to be forgeries, and inveighed against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine in terms not to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the Government, and he is a man whose ultra opicious give him, no little influence. which impeached his political character, fullimnated a bitter phillippic against the Provisional Government, declared the documents published to be forgeries, and inveighed against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine in terms not to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the Government, and he is a man whose ultra opinious give him no little influence with the communist party.

The object was to form a new government, con-isting of Ledru Rollin, Cabet Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Easpail, and Pierre le Roux. A meeting was accordingly got up at the Champs de Mars on Sunday, with this ulterior bject. Blanqui harrangued the people! Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented the design. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things threating a reign of terror, furnished the Government with a reason for calling in the troops of the line.

A couple of regiments were brought into Paris.

Cannon, for the first time since the Revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville. Of the National Guards of Paris no fewer than 120,000 assemoled on quays and boulevards, joined by 40,000 of f Gards Mobiles and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternised as they passed each other, and

The peace of Paris was thus secured.

The usual exhibitions and speeches took place efore the Hotel de Ville, and the cause of the ommunists sank apparently into insignificance. A counter demonstration is of course threatened in the course of the tumult at the Hotel de Ville republic. Lamartine withdrew, and, having consulted with his colleagues, orders to arrest Cabet were issued in the course of the evening. There can be no doubt that the whole affair tended to strengthen materially the moderate party in the Provisional Government. Another "unlimited" circular, published in Pa-

Parisisans to countenance the communists. Its violent tendency rendered the name of M. Ledru I saw two very young boys, not more them 14 or 15 Rollin so unpopular that he was compelled to disyears of age. The members of the Provisional Government were to arrive at half past 8 o'clock, but the only two who were punctual were Ledru and sanction. It is evident that the was compened to distance that it had been standing the embarrassments of the Sicilian question, to devote all the resources of that State to the but the only two who were punctual were Ledru and sanction. It is evident that the sensible and

dru Rollin applied the opprobrious term lacke, or coward, to M. Marast, whom he accused of behav-

sional Government agai gives some countenance to the rumor.

The advices from Milan announce that the Sar first stated that 2000 Austrian prisoners had fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese. It appears, however, that this statement was greatly exagger-The soldiers of the line are everywhere greeted ated, and that the number of prisoners really made did not exceed 400. The Patria of the 17th says: A letter from Ven

ice, which has just arrived, states that Verona has

he Venetians were the students who volunteered

The Gazetta Piedmontez of the 12th inst., announces officially that on the 9th the Austrians still held a position on the right bank of the Minco, from Burghetta to Monzambano, but seeing the Piedmontese troops advance towards the former of these places, they retired to the left bank and

of Piedmontese, under Gen.Somaz, silenced by his artillery the enemy's battery, which occupied Moule, Vallegio, on the left bank, reconstructed the bridge, and having crossed the river, put the

hat a courier had arrived from the seat of war, i Italy, with intelligence of an important victory said to have been gained by Ridetzky. Great aphave been held on Sunday last, the news of the ridiculous failure of the Chartists' attempt in Lonas to render any attempt popular on the part of the operatives to create an emeute.

task of electing delegates for the approaching Ger-man Parliament, and had elected them accordingy, but on the very same evening news arrived that choice but to carry their own act with as good a grace as they might. Before separating they voted

The whole of the German confederation is compromised by the injudicious first act of the King of Prussia, and are called upon to take up arms against Denmark. On the side of Denmark no actual col-

lodged by the preparations for a bombardment from the harbour, which was full of Danish gun boats. But the Danes came on in superior numbers, and drove all before them, despite a stub-

ded by Gen. Von Hedemann.

A flag of truce, sent to the Danish quarters by the Prussian Colonel Bonin, is stated to have brought a reply that the Prussian goops might act as they please in the territory of Holstein, but that if they entered Schleswig, the King of Denmark would declare war. The Schleswig Holsteiners are stated to be quartered at Schestedt, and the Prussians at Sorgoruck, a place on the Schleswig side of the Eider, on the high road from Rendsburg to the town of Schleswig.

A detatchment of the Hamburgh volumeers met another detachment of the same corps near Eckinforde, during the night of the 12th instant, and in

forde, during the night of the 12th instant, and their confusion they fired on each other, killed

continue to be handed up. I Bonleaus any ap-pearance of reviving confidence is constantly checked by the disturbances of the populace; and

the same thing prevails in almost every commercial town throughout France.

From Hamburgh, merchants write with great despondency. The next accounts from that quarter are looked for with great anxiety. A Bank of the property of the proper Discount is being formed at Brussels, upon principle of mutual assistance to all classes nected with trade. The same principles will be brought into play at Charleroi and Luxembourg. The capital is to be guaranteed, and Governmen will be applied to to grant a license for twenty

Business is improving in Belgium, and will crease if the Belgians are permitted to remain at peace. The last accounts of the Bank of Discount continue to be unfavorable. The circulation shows an increase of £320,000, the specie a dimunition of £180,000. The Treasury deposits have been reduced £210,000 and the private deposits are also less £148,000. The necessity of advanc-

letermination about the expropriation on the railpied with more vital concerns; but the general pression prevails that the Government meditates carrying into effect some comprehensive scheme of the kind. The five per cent. rentes are ab

Accounts from Naples to the 8th inst., have been received. The king, as was to be expected, had found hiraself unable to resist the popular impulse against the Austrians, and had is

ted Schroda and were shut up, by the Prussian forces, at Wreschen, near the Russian frontier. They, however, showed no disposition to yield and sanguinary conflict was expected. ed "Posen, April 15th," contains the following: It is said that the Germans and Jews have attack travellers were maltreated by a troop composed of Germans and Jews, because they were the Polish

The Cologne Gazette of the 19th says:-"An respecting the duchies of the Dannbe, is considered inevitable. The independent Hungarian government seems resolved upon the speedy armament of the people, and extensive warlike preparations. 300,000 fire arms have already been or ered at Vienna.'

her vast population, and Danish vessels, have ap-peared off Stettin and Swinemunbe, evidently with ostile intentions, and no particular changes have coursed in Holland or Belgium.

CHARTIST MEETINGS.—Meetings in favor of the charter have been held during the past week i The convention has adjourned, after appointing the leputations to visit the provinces of England and

ng the dismissal of ministers. The Austrian government has ordered the Jesu its to quit Pintz. This step has given considerab our office at a late hour last night, we have re Bombay to the 15th of March. The papers are al-

most wholly devoid of political intelige is tranquil throughout. Germany. Some four or five hundred Frenchmen had vaded Stilferjoch, and had marched to the top of Francois. Troops were sent to dislodge them In Baden the people threatened to rise to prevent the 8th corps of the Federal army from entering

mentation is extreme. ony, which the Government have not as yet able to put down. LOTDON, April 22nd.

The wars and general commotion on the Con-inent have not assurated a less alarming aspect Lombardy, naturally occupy largest attention; but the universal disruption, of society in almost every deemer. What will they not do, when we quarter of Europe, forbids the hope that matters can resume their ordinary leaceful coarse Mor a to hold us in proper order and subjection and on the 21st of that month? can resume their ordinary reaccial coarse for a long time to come. In Lambard, Charles Alabert has not abolished his had-quarters since the

the Polish Prussian provinces should be relinquished, but the uncertainty which prevails respecting the movements of Russia, leave all these questions, which virtually affect the political existence of eastern Europe, in a state of

The Very Latest.

We copy the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the evening of the 8th: We give below, also, a slip containing the very latest intelligence, received at Liverpool by telegraph from London, for which we are indebted to Measrs. Wilman & Board.

lessrs. Wilmer & Rogers.
We understand from passenger, that the steam er United States was entering the harbor at Liverpool, as the Britanna came out. If this prove to be true, she has male a very good passage.

Prince METTERNICH with his son and daughter, arrived in London on the 20th. The Austrian Minister, the Earl of Abedeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished per-

middle qualities, which have further declined 3d per lb., and even the quotation for fair Upland is returned to 4h, while fair Mobile remains the same as above and fair Orleans is advanced 3d. Qualities below fair continue to be pressed on the market, in quantity beyond the demand, but good qualities, being comparatively inarce, and some export demand for them, have slightly improved. The sale: I for five days to this evining are 21,450 bales, of which 5,000 were for export, and the import same time 47,000 bales.

NASHVILLE, 21st April, 1848. Editors of the Christian Record:

half of the others, I have obtained permission to make it public, in the earnest hope that it may lead to some good results in our own State Institution. No one, as it appears to me, can rise from its perusal, without being impressed with the fact, that a wide field presents itself even at our own doors, as it were, in which the very humblest may do good, if they will but make the solution of the purpose of their opportunities. Joint Monagas's army, has gone over to Paez, though not accompanied by his troops. In the mean time, a small squadron, fitted out at Maracaibo, is cruising along the Venezuelan coast, probably for the purpose of co-operating with General Penanga in the capture of Porto Cabello, and ultimately of Laguira.—Jour. Com. 5th.

Yours truly,

use of their opportunities. Very Respectfully,

State Prison, Milledgeville, Georgia; }
March 6th, 1848.

I do so in all truthfulness and sincerity, that the books of the library have been, and continue to be, read and studied with much and lasting information.

When you reflect that these results have and energy, we feel assured that you have go it strong—and yet you sympathize with them. As to John Bull, it was alleged that

not be much longer deprived of the bene- citement. He would be a fool to go to that fits of a Sabbath School. Better days are, I trust, beginning to dawn upon it. In the change of the Superintendant, the State has been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman whose course of government marks him as one of the noblest of his kind. He unites firmness with philanthropy, blended with a most compassionate nature, earnestly endeavoring through his influence to make us better men. He is arraives to conform with the discipline and manage-

ment of the best State prisons. Our excellent Chaplain, the Rev. F. Jacobs, is upon the eve of commencing a Sabbath school with us, to be held regularly on every Sabbath afternoon, so as to give instruction to all the prisoners who may de-sire it, of both a moral and religious nature. He has been ordered to Rome; his Robberies, murders, and outrages of every contract in Market three months has prevent description, are of frequent occurrence in Market three months has prevent to take place, as he feels confident much ed his complying, he is now quite recovered

service of the Lord. The Assistant Keeper attends regularly plied as follows: on the Sabbath to hold a meeting of prayer to hold us in proper order and subjection, mand, on the 21st of that month. with us at all times and seasons to see that "To the friends of Humanity and Religion we persorm our duty—when we see him on the Sabbath day approaching us in the attitude of a supplicant, beseeching us to live better lives than we yest have done, and ear- within my bosom."

Cardinal Lambraschini is conducting a versy with a bold writer in a gazette in ardently desire an opportunity to express to them in person, the sentiment that throbs writes mildly, and allows that upon "this tion (the freedom of worship) there may

tion of our souls. prison at present. I have said thus much, anxi and more in detail than I should otherwise ber. tion of prison discipline and management, from however humble a source, we are persuaded, will be acceptably received by you. In the darkest hours of our despondency, when we turn our thoughts to those who have befriended us, 'tis then your kindness Later from Haytt-Civil War-The springs to the relief of our minds, and we fully appreciate its value.

will be pleased to accept all that we have to offer, our most profound gratitude and tent changes in the political affairs of this wishes for your future health and happi-

has, however, disbanded his men and retired from the south part of the Island, the from the contest, under a threat of Monagas are all in arms, and are on the ma Having been favored with the perusal of tirely destroyed, accompanied with the assuhe following interesting communication rance that he (Monagas) did not wish to tion. Should such prove to be the addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, by one of the fight so brave a man, who is withal, two think it probable a bloody recommendates of the Georgia State Prison, on be-thirds negro. On the other hand, General be the consequence, and when or Carmona, a native of New Granada, who will end it is impossible to say. sion to make it public, in the earnest hope joined Monagas's army, has gone over to since I have been in

Mr. Root, in the anti-slavery debate, in the

Respected Lady:

The inmates of this Institution, actuated by a deep sense of gratitude for the very valuable present (a library) which you were pleased to confer upon them, have authorised me as their agent to acknowledge the same. This acknowledgement, though long delayed L would present to the control of the trammels of privilege and order, and send the subject to a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to do but decoy away negroes, his constituents should know it, He should hope that no one here would advocate mobs. He was as tonished to hear advocates of the slave in the control of New York is about to subscribe to 000. The Fireman's Insurance Composition of \$1 and the control of Mobile, authorised a subscription of \$1 and the control of Mobile, authorised a subscription of \$1 and the control of Mobile, authorised a subscription of \$1 and the control of Mobile, authorised a subscribe to 000.—N. O. Mercury, May 4.

The Mobile Advertiser says. The case of the slave in the control of the trammels of privilege and order, and of Mobile, authorised a subscribe to 000.—N. O. Mercury, May 4.

The Mobile Advertiser says are to be kept open, and unlikely the control of the trammels of privilege and order, and of Mobile, authorised a subscription of \$1 and the control of the trammels of privilege and order, and the subject to a committee. If there was an any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. O. Mercury, May 4.

The Mobile Advertiser says are talked to be a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. The Mobile Advertiser says are talked to be a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. The Mobile Advertiser says are talked to be a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. The Mobile Advertiser says are talked to be a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. The Mobile Advertiser says are talked to be a committee. If there was any member here who had nothing to 000.—N. The Mobile Advertiser says ar delayed, I would nevertheless hope will be tonished to hear advocates of the slave in those most interested take more interest in received by you as a grateful token of the stitution say that mobs were justifiable; be the matter than was done yesterday, the homage of their hearts, and their profound cause if any institution should dread a mob. friends of this grand enterprise may have respect and sincere gratitude. I would hope that the results which I shall now detail as mark that the Boston tea party was a mob, the effects of your donation, may in some small degree, serve to cheer you onward in your future labors of love and philanthropy. It affords me a pleasure to say to you, and constitution, not on mobs. The sympathet over the world. It is another among the many ic spirit of a mob travels faster than the arguments adduced by the friends of postage ra cholera. The spirit which arose in Paris form in this country: are also less £148,000. The necessity of advancing £2,000,000 to the Government has diminished the power of the Bank to discount so large a sum of commercial bills as before, the present week's amount showing a dimunition of £983,000 over the preceding.

The spirit which arose in Paris interest and attention. Several of the prisoners have made more or less proficiency in the study of grammar, a knowledge of which, they acquired since the reception of the present week's which, they acquired since the reception of the present week's which, they acquired since the reception of the present week's which, they acquired since the reception of the present week's which are now introduced on the payment tunity to show their interest in relation to a preceding. the books; others have made rapid advances peculiar institution, and he liked it himself; its publication a man for the price of 6 in Arithmetic, and a few in Mathematics; sometimes. He had made up his mind to grains-21-2d-may have his London jourwhilst many have learned, unassisted to stand anything here. He would submit to be nal on his table. The consequence is the read and write. Some have acquired a good knowledge of Geography. Two of our and even an old federalist, if it would do rections; and where some weeks since we number have learned to read the French gentlemen any good at home. He suppo- had one or two newspapers stealthily introlanguage* tolerably well, through the aid of French bibles and testaments, together with But they ought to discriminate between ab. duced, we have now a host; and the colone or two French books. There is much devotion manifested by many of the prisoners for study and the acquisition of sound slavery to be a great moral evil and curse. is gained to the cause of rational freedom All were alike denounced, unless they united with the South in the belief that slavebeen brought about through your instrumen. ry was the greatest good that could be en- ural mind expanded by this importation tality, that your valued donation first quick. joyed. But we have had nothing here like foreign ideas." ened our better impulses into renewed life Squire Lamartine's abolition. The French ample cause to rejoice over them. them. As to John Bull, it was alleged that I am happy to state that this prison will be sent abolitionists here to get up an extrouble-for the southern men could do

that any day. The South will get up ex- and joining the Mexicans is out of fashion-but sympathy-sympathy for consolidated liberty.

Mr. Root was good-natured, and, in this way, restored the House to good humor:

Captain Kinght of the Packer Ship New World LIVERPOOL, 7th April, 1846-

My dear Sir-Will you publish and cause struction to all the prisoners who may de in America before some time in September treaty. The Superintendant is also desirous for this health for the last three months has preventand will soon be on his way there. On I have yet to relate that which I think my arrival here, I found letters from him will afford you a true and sincere pleasure, to that effect. In replying, I assured him as it crowns with success your most ardent that I felt at liberty to say, that in his sufdesires in behalf of the poor fallen convicts ferings he had the sympathies of the Ameriof the prison. There are several who have can people, and that too, mingled with resought mercy at the throne of Grace, and gret and disappointment on their own acnow give evidence of having received for count, expecting as they were, with extendgiveness, and I trust are truly happy in the service of the Lord.

ed arms and open hands, to have received wounded. Only 5 Americans killed, and their guest in May.—To this letter he re-

CORK, April 7th, 1848. and exhortation with the prisoners. It is My dear Captain Knight-Ship New his practice to read a chapter from the Bi- World .- "Your esteemed letter has just arble, accompanying it with suitable com- rived; and I thank you with my whole heart ments, singing, prayer, and exhortation, for your exceeding kindness. It pains me granting at the same time the privilege to more than I can express, to be disappointed any one of the prisoners to do the same .- in my expectations of so soon crossing the When you reflect upon our condition, the Atlantic with you, and of seeing my dear place, and attendant circumstances by which friends in America, but I anxiously hope we are surrounded, you may well be sur- that this will be the last disappointment. prised when we acknowledge the power Now that I am, thank God, recovered, I see and effect of the doctrines of the blessed Re- no difficulty to my intended departure in

nestly urging us to seek peacee in the salva- "Add to the favors already conferred by

IN. Y. Evening Post.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 15. Since the date of my last letter, impor vishes for your future health and happi-fidently apprehended. I send you a paper moval of clyil and religious grievances. In behalf of the Prisoners of the State of Georgia.

The first part of the present week, by which you will see that the Constitution is entire is a division created among this chosen books in the same.

In behalf of the Prisoners of the State of the first part of the present week, by which you will see that the Constitution is entire is a series of propositions which the Senate were determined to make. The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and that there is a division created among this new party, which will break forth in a day of the present instance, the English prisoners appear to have availed themselves of those which were designed for or two, and it is feared, may cause blood slied and destruction to the better classes.

Venezuelin

**The Rev. Charles Taylor and the first time since I have resided in the sum of the senate were determined to make. The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and they include the entire separation of Church and State, and an express acknowledgement of freedom, not only solitical, but also for religious slied and destruction to the better classes.

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**The Rev. Charles Taylor and the sum of the senate were determined to make. The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and they include the entire separation of Church and State, and an express acknowledgement of the sum of the su We want to the best of the state of Affairs in Cuba.

By the arrival of the Schooner Lee, Capt.
Hilton, arrived here from Cardenas, we are informed that on the white inhabitants were hourly in amticipation of a general insurrection among the negroes. The Governor was using great efforts to suppress any attempt, and had already imprisoned a number of blacks with the soft of Gen. Penango at Coto, and it is feared, may cause blood shed destruction to the better classes.

For the first time since I have resided in the island, my fears have been not a little excited for our own sfety. One of two hings is now to me quite certain—either that the mulattoes, by joining with one party of the lacks, will succeed in re-establishing a Government under their own control, favorable that he wishes to draw Monagas and retiring to New Granal and the suppress of the Mathodist of the Wishes that he wishes to draw Monagas is now to me quite certain—either that the mulattoes, by joining with one party of the blacks, will succeed in re-establishing a Government under their own control, favorable to a civil constitution, or that the more blacks, will succeed in re-establishing a Government under their own control, favorable to a civil constitution, or that the more blacks, will succeed in re-establishing a Government under their own control, favorable to a civil constitution, or that the more blacks with the color of Gen. Penango at Coto, by carrying their poince, will cause the court to be a civil constitution, or that the more determined to the part of blacks with the color of Gen. Penango at Coto, by carrying their poince, will cause the court to be a civil constitution.

The American Business and with the state of Gen. Penango at Coto, by carrying their poince, will cause the court to be a civil constitution to the better classes.

Missuonalis. The Rev. Charles Taylor and state of the Mathodist Church South, all a state of the Mathodist Church South, all a state of the Mathodist Church South, all a state of the Mathodist Church So

On Tuesday at Mobile, \$120,000 wor of the Mobile and Ohio Railsoad stock w House of Representatives, among other matters taken. The Herald says that an irr ger of New York is about to subscribe

By telegraph and express I have New Orlean 13th ult. At that time 18 members were wa ed before a quorum could be obtained

reserve forces of the army and gone to San Luis, ostensibly to overawe Paredes. It is supposed that if Bustamente and Paredes should coal-

tion of the treaty, and if not then ratified, hos The schooner Heroine, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., has arrived at New Or-

have given till the 2d of June for the ratifica-

to be published throughout our Country, the Strong hopes were entertained that the Mexicat, that Father Mathew, does not visit us ican Congress would assemble and ratify the

Gen. Scott is daily expected at New Orleans. Sevier and Clifford were invited to Queretaro where the Mexicans suppose that our Considers will modify the treaty.

and a large quantity of aminunition a captured. Gen.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN STALY AND GERMANY.

The Waldenses are now, by published decree dmitted to all the privileges of the Catholic of bibles at the custom-house.

The Italian papers are assuming an altogether new face. They give us articles pro and con upon the great religious questions of the day—liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. mestly urging us to seek peace in the salvaion of our souls.

"Add to the favors already conferred by apologising for me on your return to New Such, Madam, is a partial outline of our vision at present. I have said thus much, appriors fam to be with them in Such and assure willing to enter the appriors of the public linear willing to enter the areas of free public linear willing to enter the areas of free public linear willing to enter the

to offer, our most profound gratitude and sincere respect, connected with our best sincere respect.

LOUISVILLE MAY 20, 1848.

The Rev. James FREEMAN CLARK has relin hed the editoral charge of the Christian orld. He says "To edit a paper properly requires all the time and thoughts of at least one man." To this every editor of a paper will and Amen.

Ausiversary Work. The various Religious and Philas s of the country, met last week in New fork City, and had, doubtless, a profitable and yous time of it.

It is amusing to look over the reports, and Here in one building, one says, "we are in the right, and know it, and mean to stand by A." Then, across the way, a traly strong mind- by dwelling at present on these points. ed speaker "denounces his neighbor, and all his neighbor's doings, as leading to sin, misery, and such freedom of speech! More fortunate for us tate still, that Providence works out results from our Of this terrible feature of slavery, nothing

Societies. No paper pretends to do that. But next a synopsis of most of them. Our readers will thus get a bird's eve view of what is going on in the world. Happy will it be if it shall of burnan happiness and progress.

Nothing is gained by violence. As a matter of policy, it is the worst thing men or partie can resort to. History shows, and individua experience attests, that violence invariably produces a reaction against those who resort to it, and as invariably retards the progress of truth,

if its defenders are guilty of this excess. We have watched the effect produced the country by the ultra action of certain Senstors on the slavery question in the debate we have published. In the free States, every press condemns! In the slave, not a voice approves that we have heard! The Democratic Review for May-an able organ of a great party-thus speaks of the conduct of its own

"We mourn over the weakness of human rea son, when we see a man like Mr. Callianced age, long experience, and towering in-ect, give himself up, in the face of his counat has destroyed his career; which musserviceable to his country, has made him unserviceable to his count, injury to his party, and useless to his age. is it possible to respect a man who forgets him-self, and the body he should adorn, by conduct and words we could only expect in a maniar or a common driveller. The question of slavery is the rock on which Mr. Calhoun has constantbeen, a stepping stone to the highest fame and not say to himself, "to avoid this evil, and its Cold sneerers, dead to pity, lost to shame!

"We shall not waste a word on the disgusting rant of Foote, of Mississippi, who proclaimed his ferocious aspirations after a hangman's job, whose functions he is evidently better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest, n the name of the honorable body to which he Church, as such, control over that public? Are belongs, of the notice State whose dignity he has owered, and of our common country, which he disgraces, against language and sentiments zens? Again we ask, could it not influence—if which the most abandoned leader of a street zealous, if in earnest, if fired with a determinamob would hesitate in this country to utter, but tion to do and demand the right, could it not which this senseless demegogue hoped would procure him notoriety. We are sure that Mr. alhoun must blush to be found for a moment in such company."

A Practical View.

in Louisiana, and, after some years debate with

His pext step was to free them. For this pur pose he visited the free States, and Canada; the latter, he selected for their home. On his way Who hears these protests? thither he tarried in Cincinnati, and while there a meeting was called at the Rev. Dr. Rick's church to hear his "experience." We quote a

This duty she was now

educating them. When instructed to choose for themselves, they could, if they preferred, go back to their own country. The free colony of Liberia was doing more for the abolition of the slave trade than all the fleets of England, France and America; and the day when Ethiopia should stretch forth her hands to God

teh slavery. That was for the people to do. ves had the power to shut them up

He had never entertained any in these common prejudices on the subject, even while living in aslaveholding State. He did not anticipate the dangers or admit the difficulties commonly helieved to be involved in emancipation. The

wer of the gospel to do, and undo, we fully admit. It can be preached no where with fidelity-lived out in no land with purity-without ractised, with its living, eternal truthminister in Kentucky were this week e start with a full determination to act openly. sartily, against slavery, if every christian hould do the same, no man can doubt the result. Kentucky would be declared free in three

"But all that the Church could do, as such," add both speakers, "is to preach the gospel." Is this correct? The gospel may be preach and not a word be said against slavery. Nay, werse yet, it may be proclaimed Sabbath after bath, and the institution defended. But we are sure neither of the distinguished divines rered to such preaching as this! They spoke of, they meant to refer to, the Gospel as taught in its true spirit. Still, with this understanding, we see how adverse some of them are to each other. think the position erroneous; liable to serious nisconstructions; wrong, if undenstood lite ally. We will show this, or attempt to do so

I Among slaves, parents and children, bands and wives, by law, can be torn asunder rain." Fortunate is it for us, that we have as whim caprice, passion, or necessity may dic-

contradictions, and oppositions, so beneficial to need be said. It stands out in naked horror, solating in its iniquity, and cannot be justi-We cannot, of course, give anything like a fied. Now has the Church, as such, no power fall report of the proceedings of the various over this revolting part of the institution? That cannot be said. Is that power exerted? It meets we will do the next best thing-offer in our in the States annually-it meets in the Union regularly-and when thus assembled it could appeal to its members earnestly, at every se to the legislatures of the States in which they retimulate them to renewed efforts in the cause side to labor together in forbidding so monstrous a wrong. Would such an appea I fall powerless upon "its own"" This is out of the question. They would heed it. As to that, it might be made a matter of Church law, that no ember should sell a human being for money, or under any circumstances, which he could control, separate families, Could this appeal be powerless with the Legislature? We think not. A body so strong, so learned, so influential speaking thus, would command its respect and force it, by other christian aid, to do what is right on this weighty point. We ask again has that "made man, man." Secure a presperous, manly people, and they could make canals and and year out persevered in, by the Church? If the government make it, leaving the land they do throw away such sums in Mexican. it could carry out what was preached.

> 2. Marriage of Slaves. There is no such thing as legal marriage mong them. True, many good men, and good pisters, do all in their power to remedy this evil. But they cannot begin to reach it. The the knowing ones. He holds no terms with such law is too strong for them. Interest, passion, self-indulgence, is too strong for them. Now shout hurra till he can hear you; brace him up has the Church, as such, declared that its mem- when he is worn out; rouse him as he desponds; bers must do all in their power to legalize mar- let him know your heart is his, and he will be a riages among slaves, and concentrate its influ- man-will say and do great things-will master ence against the law? The evil is confessed. It accidents, mistakes, and make order, right, subreeds licentiousness in every quarter. Not preme." This is his glorious creed, And for alone among blacks, but among all classes! And its adoption—for its universal application—he

consequences, to give my boys steady habits, 1 It came, it conisth, will send them into a free State, and there let them be taught." Well, the Legislature could Name change this feature of slavery, and if the public demanded it, it would do so. And has not the Church, as such, control over that public? Are not its members among its most influence—if zens? Again we ask, could it not influence—if Soul chaining, chain'd insoul, repentant never that public is sould chaining, chain'd insoul, repentant never that public is sould chaining.

tion to do and demand the right, could it not Ami brightened by your infamous renown compel a reluctant legislature to alter the law, All other infamy look bright forever. and make it conform to Christianity and justice? Show us twenty men who doubt this. Show us . She Shellev's Prometheus unbound. one who denies it. Give us this hour a compact, hearty union in the Church, as such, and, out of The Rev. Mr. Kino fell heir to fourteen slaves, it, among its members-let us hear the former

them, and they will not be! Where is this union?

3. Traffic in Slaves.

The great public of Kentucky does not. Last son. This, however, was not done. I acknowledge the social and moral evils of winter, in the Legislature, there was not a man, slavery. It was easy to prove that. But it was no matter how ultra on the subject of slavery, the whole affair. What influnece it had upon sense to say what who pretended to do it. Traffickers in human her Godonly knews! Butsoon aftershe plunged The gospel must be left free. | fiesh for gain stand condemned in the minds of all | into the river and found there a watery grave.ted with men, and there is no sympathy for them. Now What man among that crowd who must not lasuppose next winter, as the Legislature assem- ment his violence? Who of them so brutish as Church do? She had to bled, the great and good of the Church should not to sorrow over its effects? Oh: how requires that we sould take whatever ste meet them, and in plain, but temperate speech, little we know on earth of kindness-of symctively engaged in discharging, and although meet them, and in plain, but temperate speech, little we know on earth of kindness-of symbol was not going on as fast as we might wish, protest against this wrong, and point out its inour duty was simply to encourage her as far as jury to the State—its hurt to morals—its bitter would buoy up the weak, and help on the sin- understand the question of the Senator as makinjustice and say, "thus does the Church, as ning! Never yet did this spirit fail to do its such, and thus do its members, as citizens, be- holy mission. Never yet has violence or vinda, he meant no disparagement to the coloniza-tion scheme. He took them there, because he lieve, and, therefore, they pray the legislators of dictiveness done nught but harm. Kentucky, to stop forever so infamous a trade" would they resist the appeal? From every class of the outbreak upon one so fair and lovely, reonly he had opportunities of providing for, and -from all neighborhoods in every county-from marks:ted to choose the whole State—the voice of the people would But upon one point there can be no doubt or second this demand, and immediately—as if by mystery, and that is us to the deep and dumnit

eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, fol-lowed Mr. King. He felt no sensitiveness as to the discussion of slavery. Let it be free! As of our views, simply to rouse, as far as we can, the most criminal violations of law and the discussion of slavery. Let it be free! As free in the South as in Cincinnati. He would do as much almost as any man for the removal of slavery. He would not denounce or excommunicate slaveholders. The evil was almost as great to them as to the slave. The gospel had freed the slave in the East; the same result would follow in the South. Having enlarged on this point, he said:

of our views, simply to rouse, as far as we can, the most criminal violations of law and corder, and outrages against the public peaces. Every man who participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and outrages against the public peaces. Every man who participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and in a loving, trusting spirit—to exert their power directly, heartily, for the correction of the wrongs. If they resert to other means of accomplishing their purposes than those provided wrongs we have detailed, for their own sake, for the sake of Christianity, for the good of all the most criminal violations of law and outrages against the public peaces. Every man who participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and in a loving, trusting spirit—to exert their power directly, heartily, for the correction of the wrongs. If they resert to other means of accomplishing their participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and in a loving, trusting spirit—to exert their power directly and in a loving, trusting spirit—to exert their power directly and outrages against the public participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing our institutions, which is a respect for law and outrages against the public participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing the such as a first participates in for the sake of Christianity, for the good of all It was not for the Presbyterian church to men!

> Not anti-Respublican, but anti-Whitney! Not anti-Internal Improvement, but anti the Parific

The meeting was a very large one, and passed the following resolutions unanimously: thing would not be difficult [we understood the speaker to assert] if only public opinion were in favor of it, instead of being opposed.

In the Presbyterian Church be scarcely knew of any, certainly he did not know three proslavery men? But all that the church could do, as such, was—"to preach the gospel." That would bring about emanopation, and nothing clee ever would.

1. Resolved, That we view with feelings of exultation and pride the progress of our country in works of internal improvement, and are ready to approve just and proper schemes for the extension of State and National Rail-roads, wherever the public interest requires their construction.

2. Resolved, That we regard the proposed grant to Asa Whitney, of 100,000,000 acres, as wrong in principle, and as tending to foster. - 1. Resolved. That we vis

statery men? But all that the church could do, as such, was—"to preach the gospel." That would bring about emanopation, and nothing cles ever would.

We suppose we must make due allowance for these reports of speec ies. They are often hurried; sometimes inaccarate. Still, we conclude the main idea entiffained by both the Rev. Speakers is fairly dated. Let us dwall for a moment upon it.

"What can the Presbyterian Church do?" Says Dr. Rice, the cannot abolish slavery—True, as regars the mere legal act. But she can help that do; nay, if she were united, if her members as citizans, at the hallot box, and entiritians in the Church should eap, "let us emancipate, et us no longer burden purselves, or oppress the black, lef us be free," the species of the stilling into the tands of speculators and monopolists, to the prejudice of the settler, and that we request our Senators and Representatives in Canada and the proposed great to Mr. Whitney, or any within the possible expense.

rs or corpora-and Barrot offered terms from the barrie see lands into a the republicans demanded further conces

5. Resolved. That in the struggle between capital and laber, it has been the general tendency of labor to sink in the unequal contest by the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and that we object to the depreciation of wages, and the regent of the Count de Paris and the regent of the Dachess of Orleans were about to be performed. any legislative action tending to foster capital were not appointed by the voice of the mome monopoly and speculation, without regard to there was nothing of accident in the affair.

the welfare and elevation of the labering population, upon whose condition the safety and prosperity of our republic mainly depend.

6. Resolved, That the experience of this country in the tray of anti-rem agitation, proves that large land monopolies are dangerous to the peace of the country, and will not be submitted o by the people, unless supported by a standing

7. Resolved, That while monarchy and sristocracy are sinking in Europe, before the intelligence of the People, it is not the proper time to lay the foundation of a landed aristocracy in America by surrendering the People's rights in the soil, and that we now, in behalf of thirty lions of freemen, who will hereafter inhabit the proposed grant, protest against the sacrifice of their rights by surrendering the land to pri-

It was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers, published in papers of the city, and forwarded to our Senas and Representatives in Congress. Many speeches were made on this occasion

how the spirit of the speaker and the meeting: Mr. Lewis was then called on, and spoke in upport of the resolutions with greaters of the humanitary duty as well as true republican policy of the government of this country met with universal approbation. He called to mind Randolph's withering denunciation of the famous or infamous Yazoo claims, and pointed as a caution to the present results of the Van letest of the design to displace Lamartine, Markan claims in New York. The bad effects and Callet, leaders of the Communists; to displace the magistry and replace them with working men; and callet the working men; and callet them with working men; and callet the working men; and callet them with working men; and callet the working men; and callet the working men; and ca by the practical experience of the whole country. Supposing—if we could suppose such an absurdity!—the Government to be the great Father of the people under its protection, its children by birth or adoption, it should, on American principles, divide out the family estate equalthe Communists, to close their clubs, and to ar y, and set up each child, who wished it, on a ttle farm of his own. (Hearty applause.) He was a Natise American?—by birth, not in principle, so called—his uncestors for 200 years had seen native born-yet nothing rejo to become American too, and to beget Native Americans. He ridiculed the fashion of estiforce it, by other christian aid, to do what is ting the prosperity of a people, solely by its ca-

wars. (Great applause.) The Corn Law Ebymer. EBENEZER ELLIOT hates irresolution, corns all doubters. "Wait, France, will fail" say telk or talkers. "Give the struggler your cheer; there is not a parent, living where slaves are labors heartily. Listen to his song on the Third

free, than throw away such sums in Mexican.

Darkest, yet darkning. Then, the fated from

A startling case of violence occurred in

neelf, concluded that he had no right to with, "these things must not be," and the lat- A member of the Legislature, an aged citizen ter from the pulpit, and in public, and private, of the interior, advocated the passage of laws everywhere, protest steadily, vehemently against which the people of Mobile thought would injurn their city. He came there soon after on a visit. A crowd gathered round him-hoot lence which induced many citizens to believe that violence might be committed upon his per-

His daughter-a sensitive girl-saw and h

The New Orleans Delta, lamenting the result

common consent—this glorious reform would be accomplished! Has this been done? Has anything like it been attempted?

Now, our purpose in these seconds in the second seconds in the second seco would, he humbly believed, be brought about brough the instrumentality of the descendants of Africa.

Now, our purpose in these remarks, is not to play of popular prejudice and contumely.—
There is nothing so thoroughly contemptible and instrumentality of the descendants what he means, when he declares he would de tiens. In this country of law and order, where all he could to remove slavery. Nor yet to cen.

to the worst tyranny to which society can be subjected, that of inview make This is true, and well put. Mobs can never be defended on any plea of necessity. They are the worst tyranay to which society can be

by the French people. The fact, therefore, that it has maintained itself, is proof that it has been it has maintained itself, is proof that it has been wisely administered, and justly directed at home and abroad. But the Broad at home and abroad. But the Broad at home and abroad abroad army in the conclusion of the treaty. Is and abroad But the Enveneau correct of the National Intelligencer shows that the eranient says "no luterference on the part of wrong. Provisional Government was the result, not of Europe," it must not set the example by interaccident, but of premeditation-design. We fering itself: copy his account of the affair-

"The Republican party existed no doubt long before it manifested itself on the subversion of royalty in February. The revolution was prepared. The list of the Provisional Government been incurred in introducing the Croton water was ready when Thiers and Odilon Harrot were dreaming of constitutional opposition, and a mere change of Ministry, with a long teleministration and possession of power under the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. It is highly probable hat these enlightened statesmen contemporeat ameliorations in the condition and in eat ameliorations in the condition and instituons of France; but power was not to pass into
eir hards. There was a craftier party behind
e scenes, who were wide awake to the chances
the moment. They had their lists prepared,
ear course marked out. Neither of the parties
sposed to them knew of their movements. Nody dreamed that Lamartine and Gainer Pages
d constructed a Pravisional Government; the
ciet, thoughneteessanty confided to a number

hight the expulsion of the King. When This cession of the Count de Paris and the regen of the Duchess of Orleans were about to be p is very simple and beautiful. The poetry is e fitled "Music," and reads as follows: There is music in Nature; the glad voice

And the bird as it soars on its delicate wing, was all the result of premeditation and design Now, considering all things, this Provision Pours a rich mellow cadence to streamlet an Covernment has done wonders; we have state that it has committed great errors, but, we true There is music in Flowers: the violet meek-

and and it is now shining with greater bri withwonderful constancy and courage. He has not amed to acquire personal popularity at the expense of principle, either at home or abroad. He has opposed the dangerous course of Ledru Rollin and his section of the Government, and has refused to listen to the demands of the Co minists; and his replies to the Poles; the Gernans, the Irish, and the Belgians, have been a rested and as noble, as sound ent, and high chivalric private could dictate. The constancy and high princ ple of Lanartine have so far carried him suc fully forward; all the moderate men of t nal Clovernment adhere to him. Eve and others of his custe who stand half-way b We copy a synopsis of Mr. S. Lewis' speech to tween the burgeoisie and the people have ralli round Lamartine, and left the anarchists to pend upon the clubs and the professional rationists. These latter attempted to comme

and when, in the Chamber of Deputi

A late arrival at Boston brings later news from this ill fited land. The Indians were still pursuing their foes. Their cry is death to all ex cept the red may. The account says:

ien of this a decire has been issued to put dow

est their leaders.

Lagana was overrun with fugitives from Campeachy and all parts of the country, and many were obliged to dwell in tents and even in the open air. Hen of substance from Camsylum for their families. Among others an English doctor, who said that he was about to abandon property to the value of \$40,000 or \$50,000 in Campeachy. His indignation at the pusillanimity of the Yucatecos, led him to say nat he almost wished that the Indians would take the town. At the last accounts, the Indians would take the town. dians were within one day's march of Campen heir design of a general massacre of their op Their war cry was "Death to black and white-man, woman and child; all save the red man!" They claim to be 250,000 strong, and say that the country rightfully be longs to them and they will possess it, and in sure possession by the massacre of all their op

They will underbtedly take the town unle come to Laguna to refit, and return to Can at Lagrana, and also 1.000 American which Captain Spales says it was currently ruinhabitants of Yucatan

ate on the proposition to take ssession of Yaratan is interesting, and we wish we had room for it.

One extract, we must give, and that is, the sesage between Senators Clayton of Maryland Mr. CLAYTON.-Will the Honorable ger

man allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Davis.—Certuialy.

Mr. CLAVTON.—Suppose there should be a negro justification in Cuba, and that from motives of humanity Great Britain should interfere and take military possession of that island, for which course we are about to make a preceden would the Honorable Senator hesitate to go

Mr. Davis .- Not a moment.

Mr. CLAYTON,-It is the answer that I ex Mr. Davis .- I have no confidence in the hu retext, in the affairs of Cuba, in order to o tain a footing there, I would regard it as a proper occasion to interfere. Great Britain has already attempted, under a pretent of establishing an hospital on the island of Cuba, in conner ion with her slave ships, to build up a Gibra tar th overlook the Spanish Moro Castle; and the Government of Cuba had yielded to that de mand, the weak Court of Spain not denying it should be necessary always to secure the fredem of the great point of exit and entrance ing the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Cuba as a parallel case with the pre

Mr. CLAYTON.—I put that case to show the Senator the effect of his own declaration. Mr. Dais .- I saw the conclusion, and was pre

Mr. CLATTON .-- It is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Davis was frank. He admitted the corectness of the principle at once. This is imortant. For we notice that mamy persons, inenced by kindly feeling, say, "let us release the Yucalanese-it will not do to have then murdered in cold blood." How then can be justify the interference? Hear him:

Mr. Davis — I we were not at war with Mexico, and a war of castes had sprung up in Yucatan, in which we had no right as a belligerent Power to interfer, however I might have been pained in beholding the spectacle, I should have viewed it as I dig in the case of Guatemala, in which the Isdian are triumphed, and establish ed, as I would remind the Senator, a better government than Guaternala ever had before. I such were the case at present, I would stan quietly by and let the people decide which rac should rule them. But I place this case of Yu dan solely on the ground of the Mexican wa

Mr. Davis .- That cifficulty with me, which, by one best calculated to construe it hasbeen removed and does not now interpose any obstacle to my action.

am not apprized at what date that armistice ex-

been incurred in introducing the Croton water into the city. This marning, the trig Walhending, Captain Eliggins, arrived at this port from Marietta, Ohio, from which plate the sailed on the 26th of March last. Her cargo of flour was shipped at Madison, Indiana, and descending the Mississippi, she arrived at New Orleans on the 5th of April.

worth is said to be in a state of imbecility, sitting often in mindy sitence, with his gaze fixed on v

Blind Girl's Song. The pupils of the Blind had their annive at New York, and one of them, Miss Frances J. Crossy, wrote a poem for the occasion.

Is echoed o'er mountain, through valley an

Unmolested perhaps by the thoughtless an Humility brightens its beautiful cheek, And softly it whispers, 'I'm passang away. There is music in Twilight; how pensive th That floats on the air as it melts into even, and the tear that unconsciously bursts from the

Is borne on its breast to the portals of Heaven There is music in Friendship; how sweet is its To the grief-stricken heart, of an idol bereft-When the buds it once nourished are blighted and strewn. And nought but the wreck of their beauty i

It breathes o'er the string of the slumbering lute Untuned and neglected though long it hath And the eyes that were languid, and the lip that were mute, Give back their bright glance and their warm

gushing strain There is music in Ocean: the billows that roll And mingle their voice with the wind's fitfu How mournful they break, like a dirge on the

And wake the sad mem'ry of joys that are past

And oh! when the hero lies bleeding and still, On the field where his laurels of triumph wer won,
There is music for him in the clarion shrill— For it tells of the deeds which the fearless hav

I love its soft murmurs; the wild mountain As it leaps from the rock and meanders away On, on, through the maze of the vine-clad Will at length it is lost in the Ocean's dark

There is music in Heaven: those madsions Hesound with their anthems, the souls of Forever and ever in praise they unite:

No sorrow shall reach them, no care shall The friends we have borne to the grave's narro Wept when we wept, and our pleasures would

Look down on us still from the Home dwell,-We shall know them; ah! yes, they will welcome us there. New York, May, 1848.

Reclesiastical Tertimony. We suppose there is no ecclesiastical boly in

our country, which has not within the last few years spoken out on the subject of slavery. The subject is discussed by them all. In some, opinions are expressed which will seem ultra to ent with Christianity. It may not be amiss to hear this testimony, in part, even though it grate harstly upon our ears.

The convention of Congregational Ministers f the State of Vermont in 1846, passed the fol-

"Mesolved, 1, That this Convention still be heves and maintains that the great system of American slavery is, in its fundamental principal oles, contrary to the spirit and the gospel hrist, and utterly sinful before God; that the laws which support it are unrighteous and once ly oppressive; that the tendency of the system is vine condemnation and wrath on those who f rent States of our Union, and thus put in fea are not incidental, but inherent in the syste making it utterly incurable, and before both earth and heaven abominable: and for these reaons all men, especially all Christian men. ought to lift up a united voice of strong remo strance against a system fraught with so much guilt and misery; and to do whatever they right-fully and judiciously can, to bring it to a speedy

affirm that the word of God is utterly opposed to slavery, and declare that no members of the church can consistently uphold it. It calls upon all christians to oppose it. "We tion, "connected with the system, in view of their profession, to be living examples of the gospel, and in the light of God's truth carefully to review their opinions and practice, and to do their utmost to free the church of Christ from the pollution of this guilt."

The General Conference of Maine, expres themselves as follows:

"As we have heretofore expressed our solem conviction that the system of Stavery existing the United States is a great sin against G and man, and a most threatening evil, for which our nature ought to humble itself—and that the North, is well as the South, is deeply implicated in the guilt of slavery, and that for its speedy and entire removal every Christian ought to pray, and use all suitable means within his reach we now re-affirm our abhorrence of the sys tem, as being fraught with im

to the oppressor and the oppressed.

"Believing it to be entirely contrary to the Word of God, 'so far as that Word obtains an

The General Association of New Hampshir consider the principle of slavery "inconsisten with natural justice, utterly at variance with the spirit and principles of the Bible, the fruitful source of wrong, suffering, and sin among men of danger to our country, and a hindrance to th progress of the gospel.

(1845) uttered their solemn protest agains American slaveholding-"Because it is a violation of the law of Ri

he who makes a man a slave, commits the ecanne it violates the law of Love, which says, .Whatsoever ye would that men should do

"Because it degrades man, the image of God, into a thing; changes persons into property; and, by violating the dignity of the human soul, is constant sacrilege against that soul which the Scriptures declare to be the temple of the Holy Ghost."

We could multiply this testimony, but we close with that of the Synod of Kentucky, borne in 1836. They affirm:

"It doors thousands of human beings to hopeless ig norance." "It deprives its subjects in a great measure of the privileges of the gospel." "This system licenses and produces great cruelty." "Brutal stripes and all the varied kinds of pursonal indignities are not the only species of cruelty which slavery licenses. The law does not recognise the family relations of a slave, and extends to him no protection in the enjoyment of domestic endearments. The measure of a slave family may be forcibly sepwated so that they shall never more meet until the final judgment. And rapacity of the induces many which the laws and customs of England confidences."

and sisters, parents and children, husbands at wives, are forn asunder, and permitted to seach other no more. These acts are daily ocurring in the midst of us. The shricks at the agony often witnessed on such occasion proclaim, with a trumpet tongue, the iniquity and cruelty of our system. The cry of these sufferers goes up into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. There is not a neighborhood where these scenes are not displayed. There is not a village or road that does not behold the sad procession of manacled outcasts, whose chains and mournful countenances tell that they are exiled by force from all that their heartsheld most dear Our church, years ago, raised its voice of solemn warning against this flagrant violation of every warning against this flagrant vieration arinciple of mercy, justice, and humanity. Yet we blush to announce to you that this warning has been often disregarded, even by those wh hold to our communion. Cases have occurred in our own denomination, where professors of the religion of mercy have torn the mother from returnless exile. Yet acts of discipline have

Again they say: "It produces general licentiousness among th result of our system."

Nor do they shrink from adding this mo melancholy confession: "Our familiarity with this consequence of slav

ry prevents us from regarding it with that horro which it would, under other circumstances, in They acknowledge that they shall never be

able to keep themselves eniirely pure even from the grossest pollutions of slavery, until they ar willing to pledge themselves to the destruction of the whole system.

The Effects.

Stringent laws, like violent actions, reco It is bad when Courts dub a man-traitor, while the people hail him as a patriot. Yet your tyr annous statutes breed men who would brave the halter, or the whetted knife, when they would not pander to vice, or fawn upon authority.

The Whig Ministry of England has resorted once again to laws which interdict free speech, free action, free remonstrance. The people keep quiet. The Free-trade league murmurs not. But those who started, and carried the anti-corn law league-they who lead that victorious band-Joseph Hume, Richard Cobden, &c., &c.; met, some fifty members of par liament in all, and resolved:

"That it appears to this meeting, that a mor cordial understanding and co-operation are ur-gently required among such members of Parlia-ment as are favorable to the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland; that Joseph Hume, M. P. be chairman; that Richard Cobden, M. P., deputy chairman; that Sir Joshua Walmsley M. P., be honorary secretary; and that the com mittee have power to add to their numbers."

This is a small matter seemingly. Yet next news will tell us of larger numbers in Parliament, joining the move-of hundreds of thousands seconding it out of parliament. It is antiwhig, anti-tory. It is for reform out and out Says the Manchester Examiner:

"It must rejoice the hearts of all true reformers to find that so many of the large constituencies in the United Kingdom have thus virtually fore many days we may expect to see a considerable accession to their numbers. Every large town in the kingdom will now watch the course taken by their representatives, who must either declare in favor of reform, or give in their adhesion to the Whig apostate Govern-

We shall hear of this move by and by.

Court of Inquiry the United States, We copy the following from the New Orans Picavune of the 9th

THE COURT OF INQUIRY .- The Court of Inquiry met at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, day morning, with closed doors, and ad. ports and imports. esses now in this city will be examined. We understand that the members of the court will leave the city on the 10th or 11th by the way of where they will adjourn about the 29th inst., nething unexpected should turn up

The following is from the New Orleans Delta

We were informed last evening by General Cushing, that the Court of Inquiry had not positively decided on its place of meeeting in the United States. It would, in all probability, be at Washington, or some place very near there, They have to take the depositions of a number of persons in the United States; and there is no telling when the investigation will end, or how. The members of the court, Generals Towson. and Cushing, and Col. Belknap, arrived here on Tuesday, on the steamboat Cincinnati from New Orleans. They remained but a few hours, with his mess. and went up the river on the steamer Tele-

The accounts of the disturbances in Paris as detailed in the English papers, and copied into Col. Burton, at San Jose, had received a rein ours, are very much exaggerated. The commu nists, we suppose, intended to force the Provisional Government into the adoption of of their schemes. But even this they deny. M. Cabet, their leader, affirms that they are not hostile to the Provisional Government, and that their conduct would have proved it.

The number of the com overstated. It is not large either in Paris or the Provinces-not large enough, certainly, to lefy the central power, or overthrow it.

Then again they are confounded with the disci ples of Fourier. These are very numerous, and have as leaders, some of the ablest men in Enrope. It would be difficult to find the superior of Victor Considerant. Besides these doctrines differ wholly from Communism, and the follow ers of Fourier are the fast friends of order, of the Provisional Government, and especially of La-

It seems that the demonstrations of the Com munists served this good purpose-to show the strength of the Provisional Government, and the rmination of the people of Paris to sustain it. Not a man of the civic or national guard hesitafraternized; the people cheered; and an Paris

Lord Brougham-French Republic. Lord Brougham is a queer genius. He give

Punch always a subject, and he is sure to prove it. The following correspondence, certain ly, is rich in fun, and we shall not hear the last of it. Plain Henry Brougham, or citizen Brougham, was all he could receive in France Yet he must be Lord Erougham in Englan But the correspondence will speak for itself: We have received, says the Debats, offic communications, by which it appears that Lord Brougham, or rather Citizen Brougham, has really demanded his naturalization as a Frenchman

The following are the documents referred to: Lord Brougham to the Minister of Justice. Lord Brougham has the honor to present h come naturalized in France, he has demanded refricates from the Mayor of Cannes (Var.) here he has resided for thirteen years, and here he possesses an estate, and is building a

These certificates will be forwarded direct the Minister, and Lord Brougham begs him sagn the act of naturalization with as little dela Paris, April 7, 1848.

on you, and which cannot be reconciled with our law of equality between all citizens. It would be thus, my Lord, even if the English laws were not so rigorous with regard to English zation in a foreign country. It is in this sense

ou must write to me.

I must well suppose that an ex-Lord Chancellor of England is well aware of the necessary consequences of such an important request: ba t is nevertheless the duty of the Minister of Jutice of the French Republic, to give you official warning of it. When you shall have made a re-

quest in the spirit of these declarations, it shall be examined. Accept, &c., AB. CREMIEUX. Reply of Lord Brougham to the above, Letter. LONDON, April 1, 1848. MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of t

I could never have felt any doubt that, in m king myself naturalized as a French citizen, I should lose all my rights as an English peer, and English subject in France. I could only enjoy my privileges as an Englishman when in Eng. France grant to the citizens of the Republic

As I desire, before all things, the happiness of the two countries, and their mutual peace. I considered it my duty to give a proof of m confidence in French institution encourage my English countrymen to have the Receive, &c.

H. BROUGHAM. Reply of the Minister of Justice to the above. Paris, April 12, 1848.

My LORD: My letter has not been properly inderstood, and yours, to my great regret, do request. You write me thus-(the Minister here quotes the first paragraph of the above let. ter of Lord Brougham, 'I could never,' &c.)
In my letter I expressed myself in the clear est and most positive manner. France admits of no participation of rights; she does not ad-mit a French citizen to be at the same time a citizen of any other country. To become a Frenchman you must cease to be an English nan-you cannot be an Englishman in England and a Frenchman in France; our laws are ab lutely opposed to such a thing; an absolute choice must be made. It was for that reason that I was sareful in pointing out the consequences of nat

nralization As long, therefore, as you wish to remain an Englishman in England, that is to say, while you do not wish completely to resign your quality as an English subject, and to exchange for that of a French citizen, it will be imp sible for me to entertain your request.

Accept, &c. AD. CREMIEUX It seems by the following letter to the Mayor of Cannes, that the British Peer proposed to beome a French Constitution maker.

My DEAR MAYOR: I request you to send ediately to the Ministry of Justice (Place Vendome, Paris) acertificate, proving that I have pos sessed and inhabited an estate in the department of Var, arrondissement of Cannes, for more than five years, (more than eight, if five will not do. with a certificate of moral conduct. Have the coodness to send this certificate as soon as pos ible to the Ministry, and then you will be plea sed to put me forward (me faire porter,) as one of your deputies; but, at least, do not forget the certificate. - Mille amities.

Our Exports and Imports.

The Merchants' Magazine gives, in its issue, a comparative view of the imports and exports of the United States for every year, from and including 1821 to 1847, exclusive of specie This table establishes the fact that our export country. The figures given for 1847 are as folows: exports, \$156,740,883; imports, 192,424.-849; excess of exports, \$31,316,534. Of this enormous amount of experts all but about \$6,-000,000 were of domestic produce. These agures do not include the specie, either way; but a subsequent table shows the import of specie in 1847-(the year is made up to July 1)after deducting the exports, to have been \$22,-267,700, which would still leave a balance to our credit of \$12,000,000 in the account of ex-

Beath of Donizetti.

Donizetti, the popular composer, died at Rez just., after six days of great suffering. It is well known that for a long time prestration of intellect, and was unable to recognise his nearest friends and relatives. At Bergamo, his native town, he died. Donizetti was the composer of no less that 66 operas, some of which have obtained almost unprecedented popularity.

By the following intelligence, communicated to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian by Purser Rice of the Navy, it will be seen that the Americans have had further success in California, and that Passed Midshipman Duncan, of Ohio, is again

From Lower California, we have news as late as the 20th of March. The naval force under Capt. Dupont, U. S. Ship Cyane, had an engagement with the guerrillas, near San Jose, in which the former were triumphant—the Mexicans losing many men, and their leader. Lieut. forcement of one hundred and fifty men from Upper California, from the New York regiment, and had marched upon San Antonio, taken the place, killing a number of the enemy, and ta king many prisoners; also retaking the American officers and men, that had been in confinment for months. Those released were Passed Midshipman Duncan, of Ohio, and Warley, of South Carolina, with the men under them. The ship Whiton sailed 24th of March from Mazatlan for this country, with Com. Selfndge, and Mr. Talbot, British Consul, among the pa-

Specie for Europe. Shipments of specie still continue. The new aship America, which sailed for Liverport recently, from New York, took out over \$200, 000. The Splendid, for Havre, took out \$300,-

British Steamers at Beston The amount of duty paid at the Boston Castom House by British Steamers has been steadily increasing, as is exhibited by the following figures in Hunt's Magazine: 1840, \$2,928, 1841, 73,839,

1842, 120,947,

New Orlean Branch Mint. The following is the monthly report of the oinege of the New Orleans Mint, for the month ending on the 1st inst: Silver-240,000 lime dollars. Gold-2,500 eagles.

\$145,000 An old-lady was telling her grand-hildren bout some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clap das beheaded: "It was use great thing of a head, to be sure," aid the good old lady, "but it was and loss to

Rescovat of the French Consul. Mr. de la Forest, French consul at the por of New York, has been removed from office and is to be succeeded by M. Leon Favre, at prepant

of New Crieans. Metter for Youngan. Col. J. Anthony King, of New York, intends offering his services to the United States Govfument to assist it in saving the whites from

Joing exterminated by the savages in Yucatan.

for which purpose he wishes to raise a lorce of from 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers. Pope Pius ras Nesra.-The present Pontiff of me is truly an extraordinary man. When the weive thousand men were about to march to the succor of Lombardy, he was asked for his bene-

liction, which he gave as follows:

As Head of the Church, I am at peace with all the universe. As as Halian Prince, I have a right to delend the last, my country. I bless you. The cause you go to defend is a noily cause—God will make it triumph. I bless you make more. Fight and conquer in the name of the Lord.

Notices of Hooks.

I UNION MAGAZINE for May, is lying and its contributions in prose and poetry

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- We have received in ean news, and its foreign correspondence. give to it at the present moment, an interest

This is a neat Pamphlet, of ninety six pages, the Democracy," inted in this city, and contains a faithful ac-Robert F. Baird, Esq., of this city.

the several parts enacted by some of the captive | Liberty men, which is as follows: officers while in the hands of the enemy, and as several of these gentlemen are now upon the stage of politics, it would be well for the public to know the facts. In this pamphlet may be found a correct and impartial statement of all the principal events of that unhappy and disa strous imprisonment. For Sale at Noble's Literary Depot, Fourth

ENCARNACION, OR THE PRISONERS IN METICO By John Scott, of the Kentucky Cavalry.

X. X.

Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

give a plain, unvarnished statement of facts in relation to the matters of which he treats, and nothing more. To the many friends of the parties, and those who delight in such narratives, we doubt not both these accessions to the multitudinous literature, born and to be born, of the Mexican War, will prove acceptible. For ourselves, we have followed Sidney Smith's advice to an inexperienced reviewer-we have read neither of them, that we may be entirely free from prejudice or partiality.

We are requested to call attention to the ad vertisement of Mr. Young, which will be found in another column. The object he has in view is worthy of encouragement. There can be no as he proposes to organize; none, certainly, as to its beneficial influence on our city.

[For the Examiner.]

National Whig Convention, who, after some ap-

and, show that there are many noble spirits in our State who will fearlessly speak the honest convictions of their minds, and whilst they may differ from some of their friends, North and South, ocratic parties, in May and Jane next, nomi-

erision, will but waken the righteons indigna- holy cause of Freedom and Free Labor.

Yours for Emancipation, John G. Fig.

Mr. Darby furnishes to the Intelligencer the

| Governments. | Extent in sq. miles. | Population |
|---|----------------------|------------|
| Kingdom of Bohemia | 15,213 | 4,001,855 |
| Buchy of Tyrol | 8.285 | 817,63 |
| Moravia and Upper Silesia. | 7.731 | 2,110,14 |
| Duchy of Styria | 6,541 | 913,98 |
| Carinthia and Carniola Austria, Upper and Lower, | 5,936 | 7:(3,21 |
| burg | 11,350 | 2,190,63 |
| Total in German Confedera | cy 55,086 | 10,797,46 |

imgary and dependencies 1,1(4,981 2,079,568 2,495,929 367,779 364,938 6,893 6,321 1,611 . 213,729 31,588,100

the fire was in that city, and proved to be quite Journal. destructive:

other the following intelligence from the St. Louis tion. Republican of the 13th inst.:

The St. Joseph papers represent that town as crowded ith emigrants on their route to Canfornia and Onegon, wohundred and ten wagons had crossed the river at that ace, and forty or fifty at the ferry above St. Joseph. the emigration this year will not be so large as that of st year—probably not numbering more than five handed men.

The Mormons are said to be crossing in large numbers at Council Bluffs, and from 1,000 to 2,000 wagons are expected to leave in a few weeks for the Great Sait Like.

Maj. Harris recently arrived at St. foseph from the front camp of the emigrants. They were all getting on well, except the last, some 35 unites from the town—this party was without a leader, at a place distant from apter, and pearly all their cattle lost—either driven off by ladiane, or strayed away in search of water. Maj. Earnisis to go out to California, in company with Col. Fresiont who was expected at St. Joseph by the 15th of this ments.

The Mormons are said to be crossing in large numbers are expected to leave from 1,000 wagons are expected to leave from the Carlos from 1 in the same of the line,

European army of the line,

European army of the line,

European army of the line,

Caucasjan army,

65,000

Trans, Caucasjan army,

11,800

Finland army,

Occombates ar

Prince Metternich, with his son and daughter a vrived in London on the 20th. The Austrian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons, called upon them.

The Mc Shodist Conference. We looked into the Conference yesterm with a New England clergyman, visiting the West for the first time. His remark was that New England could not turn outside a body of vigorous and healthy men among all her clergy. We have rarely seen a more marked assembly, and never a clerical one where there was such fact into the larkest places."

The place of existence with the next stage of existence with the parameter of existence with unfall tring condidence in the Divine goodness, like adjusted by the land of a kine parameter affering limit, to be led without fact into the larkest places." and never a clerical one where there was such fine physical development. The contrast be-tween the Eastern and Western chargymen in

Political Meyenmats.

There is seeming quiet in the political world, but underneath, all parties are busy, hard at of all acceptation. Its embellish- work, in making Candidates, and preparing for too, compare advantageously with any in the contest to near at hand. Next week the our megazines, and are highly creditable to the Democracy unnounce their man! The deliggates of that party are all in Baltimore. We are no guessers so we have nothing to say in reply to the question. "Who will be the enndidate?" But we must look out for a storen;

whether it can be quelled or not remains to be seen. Two sets of delegates will come from New York-the Barnburner and Old Hunkar which no other periodical, that we know of, If the former be rejected, their will defied, we shall see an independent candidate started; if the ENCARNACION PRISONERS .- By a Prisoner .- latter, "New York" say they "is forever lost to

On the fifth of June, the Whigs meet in con ount of the capture, detention, and imprison- vention in Philadelphia. We observe all kind ment of the American Prisoners in Mexico. It of calculations made. Some elect Gen. Taylor also comptises a history of the march of the others, Mr. Clay-here it is said Judge McLear Kentucky Cavalry through the wilderness of is the man—there, Gen. Scott. Well, we put Arkansas, Texas, and the disputed territory, to them by, and point to other and significant significant the Rio Grande, together, with incidents and among the people. The great State of Chia sketches of men and things on the way, and in says with New England, we take no man un-Mexico. The facts were detailed by an officer less he be out and out for free territory." And who was a prisoner. The book was written by there has just occurred here a movement which indicates that the people are in earnest. A cal As there have been conflicting testimonies of was sent out, signed by Democrats, Whigs, and

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION CINCINNATI, March 23, 1848. DEAR SIR:-- Upon consultation among the riends of Freedom and Free Territory has been deemed advisable to circulate the call, herewith transmitted, for signatures. It is proposed to issue it, in all parts of the Sate, as soon as a thousand or more names shall have been obtained, and not later, if it can possibly be avoided, than the first of May. The Convention will, doubtless, be very large; and, being composed of independent citizens of all parties, must exert a great influence. If you approve of the objects in view, will you sign the call your-The author of this little volume, professes to self, and after procuring as many signatures us you can, return it without delay, to J. W

hields, Cincinnati. We are, very respectfully, Your fellow-citizens. HENRY STARR NATHAN GUILFORD S. P. CHASE,

J. W. SHIELDS.

SAMUEL LEWIS, STANLEY MATTHEWS. E. M. GREGORY. To this call, thirty counties have responded

The circular accompanying the call runs thus: TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

co must result-if, before you read this call, it shall not have already resulted-in the acquisithe speakers, who has a soul too noble to love is demanded by the slave power of the country espotism, and who has traveled enough to see that they shall be, by the action of the National the blight of slavery, remarked: "the question of Government, made place territories; -that the slavery will figure largely in the coming Presidential canvass, and that he was heartily oppomitted in them by the national authority; that sentiments of the speaker were happily expres- ally excluded from them by being subjected to sed, and with manifest approbation from the au-degrading competition with slave labor and slave laborers; and, finally, that they may be erected He was soon followed by another member of the meeting, one of the delegates to the coming the meeting, one of the delegates to the coming the meeting one of the delegates to the coming the meeting one of the delegates to the coming the meeting one of the delegates to the coming the meeting of the delegates the meeting of the delegates to the coming the meeting of the delegates the delegates the meeting of the delegates the delega

It is strange, but it is unhappily true, that propriate remarks, said: "in reference to the acquisition of any more slave territory, I loathe, I abhor the idea." He was applauded by the large audience even "to the echo." He had been, though a slave-holder, branded with the term Abolitionist." but let them call him what they idency, of candidates who will favor, either by oppose the introduction of a social active co-operation, or silent connivance, the curse into territory where it is not, and to oppose designs of the shive power. These efforts will the addition of political evils to the nation whose be successful, unless the friends of Freedom interest he sought—these were his solemn con-victions of duty and the unshaken purposes of may be successful, notwithstanding such action. If so, nothing will remain for true patriots, but acquiescence in the demand, or a noble struggle ing eight out of the eleven, the Mason Barney

the mode of getting clear of the slavery nate candidates worthy of the confidence of non-now in our midst, they are convinced of slaveholding freemen, we shall greatly rejoice; fate of the English brig Fame and others. Each part of the institution, and wish to tide. This is right, this is praiseworthy, resist, by all constitutional means, the extension this is patrotic, it is philanthrophic. Better to do this than knowingly heap injury upon coming generations, who, groaning under their burden, will carse the day of their existence.

The above shows another things that there is the constitutional means, the extension of slavery into territories hereafter acquired. Stanfly prepared for the chase. There yet regenerations, who, groaning under their burden, in the party views. This call is signed indiscriminately by Democrats, Whigs, and Liberty men.

Red we do not be extension.

together for the safety of the Republic. Let all come who prefer freedom to slavery, and free territory to slave territory, and are resolved to act and vote accordingly. If candidates shall have been already nominated, who represent our papers without comments. who use it. I have the above facts in reference together for the sifety of the Republic. Let all have been already nominated, who represent our principles, let us approve them; if not, let us ourselves form a ticket which we can support.

We, therefore, invite the electors of Ohio, following statement of the countries constitu- friends of Freedem, Free Territory, and Free ting that heterogeneous empire, (Austria,) as Labor, without distinction of party, to meet April 16, says: given in 1831:

Labor, without distinction of party, to meet in Mass Convention, at Columbus, on Saturday the Seventeenth day of June next, (the ment, as though no civil was existed; the opera-

> Here one great issue is made-FREE TERRI-TORY. Suppose neither Convention come out for this -suppose both the Candidates remain but I believe there is little fighting likely to take silent upon it-an independent Candidate will place. Time must determine; many of those be started and run! But conjecture is uspless to the city, sick, and wom out with long marches 11.401,350 Very soon we shall know what is to be the re- over mountains and hot plains.

Gen. THOMAS HROWN, for Governor, Hon. E. G. Caner, for Congress. Gen. JACKSON MORTON, for Elector.

morning of an alarm of fire the might Convention from the Western District. caused by a bright light in the direction It refused, we understand, to express a prefer of Shippinsgport. By the following, from the N. ence for any one as a candidate for the Presi-Albany Bulletin of yesterday, it will be seen that dency, but passed resolutions complimenting Mr. CL47, and Gen. Taylor. — Tallahassee

A caucus of the Whig members of the Connecticut Legislature, agreed upon Roger S. Baidwin and Truman Smith as their candidates for the United States Senate. As the Whige have a majority in both branches of the Legis-OREGON AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS .- We lature, the nomination is equivalent to an elec-

> A letter from St. Petersburg of the 26th of March, in the Orsterreischiche Zesitung, gives

Men. Horses. Guns. | Serve, | 182,000 | 117,920 |
| Cancasian army, | 65,060 | 17,800 |
| Trans, Cancasian army, | 80,000 | 12,000 |
| Finland army, | 17,800 | 2,206 |
| Orenburg army, | 32,600 | 14,800 |
| Siberian army, | 17,800 | 2,400 |
| Corps of Cossacks, | 50,000 | 50,000 |

831,200 196,720 2,152 The death of the Obritinn,

Our English literature, rich as it is, scarcely urnishes a more chatming senden from Bryant's oration on the death of Cole; "He passed into the next stage of existence

tween the Eastern and Western clergymen is very peculiar in this respect; and we can only account for the fact, by the supposition it is exercise of body, as well as of taind, is deemed part of a local state of the control of the c

Arrival of the Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Koyal mail steamer Cambria arrived to-day

tine and Marrast were ahead. France re tranquil, but plots are forming against the

pects that no battles will be fought.
The Sicilian House of Commons, after discus finally decided that Ferdinand Bou lynasty, had forever fallen from the throne of Sic and that Sicily shall have power to con nally govern herself. This announcement gave iversal satisfaction, and great rejoicings took ace. Palermo was illuminated for three nights. the statues of the house of Bourbon, were pul

down to be converted into cannon.

y in all her colonies. nothing new from Poland. Russia re suits quiet, waiting the opening of navigation.
Subsequent accounts state that Schleswig has ten taken by the Prussian Confederation after a mg engagement on Easter Sunday. After the opture of this city they advanced to Flensberg,

to have been fought between the ustrians, near Mantua. The latte npelled to retire to the fortress of Paschiera, ich the King of Sardinia contemplates attack-

The government is preparing for outbreak vernment security bill having passed appear calculated rather to increase than allay the pol-cal excitement in Ireland, and is calculated stain the cause of the Chartists in England and

CORN.—The Corn market was firm and pires ingrer.
CORTON.—The actionits from Manchester and Yorkshire represent an improved feeling in Cotton and Wool
en munifactures. The Cotton market remained quiet.
The qualities of low and middling descriptions have declined id. Fair upland remains firm. Fair Orleans had
advanced. The sales of the week embrace 40,100 bales.
BREADSTOFFS.—The demand confluence good with an
apward lendency in prices. The young crops are
beatthy. Wheat has advanced is; Flour remains un-

ned at 82 a824. per cwt. Mess Beef 20a50s, Prime 34a36s. Cheese 4 22s; Hams, canvassed 20a50s per casks; salted unsmok 26s to 35s; Lard fine inal, kegs 40a45s, Bbls 37a41s, Gri ary to middling 35a37s, Mess Pork 47a54s; Prime 35a41 led Clover 33a40s per cwt, Fleece Wool 14a21s; Skin 2s; mwashed 6 to 7d. Tobacco, pound Ky, lenf 34a4 stemed 34a56. Pearlisher 37a38s per cwt. Tallow 35a4s leeswax 5s 5d a 6s 10d. Cotton, Orleans ordinary to m ling 22a4d; Fair to good fair 42a52d, good to fine 5 o 64d; Alabama and Tennessee ordinary to fair 3a32d.

PLATA. -- Advices from Buenos he and Hon. Capt Gore, from the English Gov-emment, who had arrived as far as Rio Janeiro. If there is, however, a single subscriber to the it was supposed would enter into a new series of negotiations with Rosas,

A Buenos Ayres paper of the 11th, says: On the 5th inst. a fleet of eleven vessels, ten French steamer was soon in their midst, captur-

among them.

They were all brought back to their anchor are save one English brig, which having been previously warned, and her papers endorsed, was ordered for Montevideo, and will share the

holy cause of Freedom and Free Labor.

Let us assemble in Convention, and consult flocks this Summer will go unshorn of their wool.

VENEZUBIA.-A letter from Caraccas, dated

The City of Caraccas is as quiet at this moa short time he may make an impression on the forces under Monagas; but at present we are at a loss to conjecture the tardy movements of both armies. There is a great deal of valiant talk,

Some idea may be formed of the state of the country, by the difficulty in obtaining money; 3 to 5 per cent per month has been paid in many instances for the best paper; the forced loan has

yet made its appearance.
Our Charge d'Affaires, B. G. Shields, Esq., has taken possession and moved into the man-sion of Gen. Paez, in this city for the purpose of

protecting it in the absence of the owner. Later from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15. By telegraph I learn that New Orleans dates from Vern Cruz, to the 3d inet., have been re-Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty, if a quorum of Congress

Gens. Pillow, Towson, and Cushing, had arrived at New Orleans, where the Court of Inquiry will organize.
Gen. Scott and staff left the city of Mexic on the 22d ult., and reached Vera Cruz on the 30th, and embarked on board the ship Petersburgh, bound direct for New York.

The Santa Fe Republican has received a letter March, in the Orsterreischiche Zesitung, gives were close prisoners—but it doubts the state-an account of the strength of the Russian army. ment. Gen. Price has issued an address stating that New Mexico is hereafter to form a porti of the United States; and directing the gates to be elected to a Convention, to refrain from assailing the constituted military and civil Gen. Price has left for Santa Fe with the Santa 160 Fe battalion and four companies of mounted horse and two of regulars, from Chihuahua. Another rebellion on the part of the New-Mexicans of was feated.

(his and Columbus Stailroad, We learn from a gentleman of Charlestown, Is., that the survey upon this read will be completed by the middle of the present week. The road as surveyed will pass through Charlestown. The roate thus far has been found to be of the most favorable character, the country it traverses being completely level, requiring but little excavation in many places.—New Albany Bulletin, May 16th.

IMMIGRANTS,-There arrived at New York last onth 15,927 immigrants, against 21,413 during the same month last year. In the four nonthe from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 31,209 in 1848,

The schooner Geo. Lincoln, arrived at Ne Orleans on the 6th inst., from the

Boings on the Coast of Africa. We find in the Phila. North American the following advices from the African coast, receiv-

eil by the Boxer: Commander Hope, of H. B. M. sloop Bit-tern, at Prince's Island last March, in compawith the U. S. Brig 'Boxer,' reported that a short time previous he was at Lagos in the Bight Berien with an American bark at anchor here-name unknown.

As soon as he (Capt. Hope) sailed in the 'Bitern,' the bark was sold, her crew sent on shore and she escaped from the coast with a large argo of slaves. The crew the bark were hat same night a maranding party of native blacks, came down from Bidagry, for the pur-pose of attacking Lagos, but falling in with the rew of the said bark, on the beach, and not mowing them to be white men, they murdered very soul save one, who was providentially down and escaped in the darkness. He got on board a canoe and was taken to Bleag-

ed with his shipmates from the bark, and before tacked them, and all he recollects afterwards vas, hearing them cry for mercy, when he was nself knocked down senseless, and in the darkness was left by the blacks unnoticed. The brig Malaga, of Beverly, Mass., which

years ago, in Kabanda Bay, (coast of Africa) of Africa, and made two trips between the Braals and the coast. On the 11th December last he was captured under Brazilian colors, by H. 3. M. Sloop Ferret, with eight hundred and thirty slaves on board; and taken into Sierra Leone

The subjoined statement relative to the Mala ga was made in writing to one of the officers of

the English prize officer. "The Brazilian brig, name unknown, but for erly the American big Malaga, was captured and thirty slaves, Dec. 11. She had a crew of thirty-three men, of which five were Americans, who complained that they were put ashore in the Portuguese factory in the Congo River, where they were badly treated and to save their lives barked in the said brig. After capture four ed, having been previously very ill from fever ontracted in the Congo. They complained of eing deserted by their commander, who brought he vessel from Rio Janeiro, and sold her to the lave factor in the Congo River-name of the Captain unknown to the prize officer.
(Signed) E. E. MAUNSELL,

Lieutenant H. B. M. ship Ferret. From the Courier and Enquirer.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

I copy the following from the Rochester Daily American of April 24th, 1848: "Cassius M. CLAY .- There are many persons n this vicinity who would be glad to hear from Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay, respecting balances of subscription to the True American, due to them from the aforesaid Cassius. They paid in advance to Mr. C.'s agent, many of them for two years, not forseeing that the philanthropic and heroic editor would so soon abandon his Anti-Slavery paper, and go to Mexico as a volanteer, to fight for more slave territory. Yet they do not question his right to fight whom and where and for what he pleases; if he will re fund their money, they will be content."

On my return from my long imprisonment, incurred in the service of my country, I found The U.S. frigate Brandywine was at Montevideo on the 14th of March. The brig Perry, Lieut. Tilden, was at Buenos Ayres on the 11th.

my expectation and previous arrangement with my brother. I gave the Editor of the Examiner, of Louisville, eight hundred dollars and my my expectation and previous arrangement with They were expecting Baron Gros from France, a books, to fulfil all my obligations to subscribers special minister to the Rosas Government, and of the True American, and immediately issued

True American in this Union, who is not satisfied with this arrangement, and I believe there is not one, I am ready on demand to refund the money, with interest. C. M. Clay neither asks nor receives charity of any one.

I am not insensible to the denunciation and calumnies of a portion of the public press of this Republic; but, from the discharge of my duty, as an American citizen, I am not to be driven by physical force nor attempts at moral assassination. With painful humility, I calmly intrust my acts, in war and in peace, to the just udgment of my countrymen.

New York, April 26, 1848.

German Kailronds Letters from Hamburg, Germany, state that the Congress of Delegates from all the railroad directors in Germany, which was lately held in that city, had the important result of bringing about an agreement between the directors of twenty-two of these lines, by which they adopt, first, a uniform tariff as well for the transportion The above shows another thing: that there are men in our land who can disregard the cry of "Abolitionism," when duty and principle are at stake; and that this term, now given in one manful, carnest and victorious effort for the coasters are will but washest and victorious effort for the coasters are all laid one manful, carnest and victorious effort for the coasters are all laid one manful, carnest and victorious effort for the coasters are all laid one manful, carnest and victorious effort for the cry of the transportion on the 2th, all smaller for the smaller for the smaller for the transportion on the 2th, all smaller for the smaller for the transportion on the 2th, all smaller for the smaller for the 2th, all smaller for the 3th and smaller for the 2th, all smaller for the 3th and smaller for the 3th and 3t In this city all commerce is stopped. A refail which presents a great reduction upon present their journey to its end, on any line. This w prevent the unloading of merchandise and re-loading it in other cars, at the points of june-

At a large meeting in Chicago, on the

ult, it was resolved to erect a suitable mor tee appointed to receive the money. The members of the Louisville Bar, and Offi-

tion of our country, and taking such action as stagnation of allkinds of business. The friends the existing exigency may require. And may of Paez are still sanguane in their hopes that in a short time he may make an impression on the stagnation of the Courts, met in the Louisville Chancer Court Room, on Tuesday morning, the 16th On motion the Senate took up as in contract the existing exigency may require. And may of Paez are still sanguane in their hopes that in a short time he may make an impression on the pointed Secretary. Nathaniel Wolfe, Esq., Commonwealth's At-

torney, offered the following preample and reso-lations, which were unanimously adopted, tocalled upon to mourn the death of a respected

city, departed this life on Monday, the 15th inst. The deceased was a native of Kentucky. Af-The Whig District Convention, which asinstances for the best paper; the forced loan has ter a thorough preparation he entered upon the sembled at Ucheena, West Florida, on last Monbeen paid in after much "disgusto;" the much practice of his profession in the year 1830, and talked of two millions of paper money has not prosecuted it with unremitting arder until more yet made its appearance.

disease as to be compelled to withdraw from the active duties of life. active duties of life.

Diligent in the pursuit of knowledge, and endowed with the qualities of justice, truth and fidelity, the deceased commanded unbounded respect and confidence, whilst his gentle and unobtrusive manners won him the affection of the entire community. He was a man of strong character, and his inflexible aprightness displayed in his private walks and in the practice of his profession, attracted the admiration of usell.— His earthly career is closed, and he will in future live in his own exalted virtue and in the affectionate remembrance of his afflicted friends.

Resorted, That the members of the Louisville
Bar and Officers of the Court, offer to the afflicted friends of the deceased, their sincere sym-pathy for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be published in the newspapers, and that the Judges of the Courts, in this city, be requested to have the requested to have them spread on their records.

HENRY PIRTLE, Pres't.

WEDNESDAY, May 10 SENATE. The Senate was called to order and pro-

CONGRESS.

Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. Wescott introduced a bill for the relief of the ettlers under the act for the armed occupation of that territory, which was read a third time and pas-

that territors, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Johnson's resolution asking the President for information respecting the withheld nominations, was taken up again.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution with his accustomed ability.

Mr. Allen replied—whee, before he had concluded, he gave way for a motion to take up the Yucatan bill, as in committee of the whole, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senale at length and with ability in support of the bill, also in reply to Mr. Niles.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., has the floor for to-mortow.

of the whole, on the Wisconsin bill Mr. Cobb in Mr. Dickinson spoke at length in its favor.

bill was further discussed by Messrs Morse, Tweedy, M'Clelland, Jones of Smith of la.; when the committee rose a the bill back with amendments The House then adjourned.

THRSDAY, May 11. SENATE. The Senate was called to order, and proceede

the morning business.

Numreous petitions were presented.

The resolutions of Mr. Johnson, relati On motion, the Senate took up the Yucatan Mr. Davis, of Mass., addressed the Senate. HOUSE.

In the House, the bill admitting Wiscon Mr. Bocock addressed the House in favor of revious motion to reconsider the bill re ne compensation of the postmaster. He he amendment of the Senate to the bill. A motion to adjourn was lost. The year were called and decided in the negative. The bill was then referred to the co

ommittee of the whole, on the Revoluti Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., spoke warmly in de-fence and justification of his former speech, ex-posing the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasry's report, and brought new charges again

Vinton, and Sawyer. Several amends offered to the bill. The House adjourned without action.

FRIDAY, May 12. The Senate was called to order at the A message was received from the House

n bill, which was read twice an first and second time by unanimous consent, and It related to the granting of a portion of

or advances made during the Creek Mr. Pearce's amendment extending the princ

The bill as amended was then passed On motion of Mr. Davis, the bill relative to unty land and revising the decision of the Comission of Pensions, was taken up, ar

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the resolution he had previously offered, asking the President to inform the Senate respecting the withheld nominaded by replying to Mr. Allen's spee stitutional question.

The subject was on motion tive session, and adjourned. In the House the Post Master's con

all was passed and sent to the Senate Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order

notion, the bill was laid on the table, yeas and navs. The House then adjourned till Saturday,

MONDAY, May 15. SENATE. The Senate being called to order, the resol elating to the withheld nominations of the Pre

dent was taken up.

Mr. Borland addressed the Senate. He regarded the resolution as unconstitutional. This subject after some debate was laid aside informally. On motion, the Yucatan bill was considered. Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. He was apposed to the bill, and all the amendments.

Mr. Pagby has the floor for to-morrow. The Senate adjourned till Tuesday. HOUSE

In the House, the bill providing for the ventilla on of passenger vessels, was amended and pass A message was received from the Presid transmitting the correspondence of the Navy De-partment with Com. Perry, from which it appears that a detachment of marines had been ordered to proceed to Dugreana, but not to march into the The House passed the bill refunding monies ad-

vanced by volunteers.

Mr. Andrew Stewart submitted a motion callin upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of exports of breadstuffs and cotton to England for two specified periods—showing the further increase by the present tariff.

Upon this resolution an interesting debate sprungip, in which Messrs. Ingersol, Stewart, and Bag

by took part. Mr. Baily offered an amendment to the tion, to include the amount of specie and bread-stuffs for the last 20 years, which was agreed to. The resolution was then adopted, and the House

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual ho consin, as a State, into the Union, which was read Mr. Bagby moved to take up the resolutions he some lew small lots at \$5 87 jac and \$8; most holders at had previously offered, which declared that neither Congress, nor Territorial legistation, or the people of said Territories, had the power to prevent the admission of slavery into said country; which motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were discussed, by Messrs. Bagby, Foote, Badger, and Westcott.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate.

The question was then taken on Davis' amendment, as modified by Lewis, and rejected, by years 5, nays 26. The bill was then postponed till to

the surrender of the Indiana state bonds, held the Government, which motion was agreed to. Mr. Clayton, proposed to amend the bill by mak-ing a provision to accept \$61,000 of the State bank loan, payable in 1856, which was adopted, and the On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate into Executive session, and adjourned till

SENATE. The Senate being called to order proceeded the regular order of business. Mr. Niles offered a resolution calling upon

Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the interest of the Public debt paid at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

The bill allowing steamers to was passed.
On motion the Senate resumed again the discus Mr. Hannegan announced that news had been received from Yucatan, of a treaty being entered into between the whites and Indians, and moved a

Mr. Foot, in his speeah upon said bill, direct his remarks especially against Mr. Calhoun. The Senate on motion then adjourned till Thu

In the House the Naval Pension and Post Office bills, were considered on Committee of the The Wilmot proviso was debated by Me. Woodward, Bailey and Murphy; the resolu was then adopted.

The House then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.
Intelligence has been received from Hati to the talk till. A revolution has broken out at Aux ayes. The people are determined on the over

WASHINGTON, May

REMARKS-Since the date of our last weekly report matters, or rates of exchange. Sales of time bills and cur

at this point, and until within a day or two past a sufficient

rom \$2 40 to \$3 94; and 9 hhds "Firsts" from \$4 to \$4

To-day, sales have been confined to very small parcels from store, Ohio and Kerducky, at \$4 5004 60; Illinois Another Bemarkable Cure performed by and Upper Mississipppi at \$4 70a4 75. We would here readily at 70a30c; very little has been brought in, but all to drive reason from its throne, and rende arriving would find a ready market at our figures. Corn and Oats are both in fair request; sale on Tuesday of 600 bushels Corn, in ear, from flatboat at 25c, retail sales from 25c, by retail from store at 28a30c per bushel, very little of either arriving, and good lots would meet with ready pectation, as by its use she is freed from a most sale at our lowest quotations. We hear of but one sale bushel, sacks included. The market is duit and there is very little demand at present. We quote injectior to com-nion at a range of from 30a38c; prime Illimois or Iowa at 40a50c per bushel, sacks included; sacks returned 5a6c per bushel-less. No sales of Rye, and no demand. GROCERIES .- Trade in this line has been very du

for some time, but we believe there has been even less during the past than during any preceding week this season. Sugar has declined a shade, and both Coffee and the ten or twenty, and at 44c by the single hhd. Print Rio Coffee is sold at 7½ by the quantity, and at 7½ by the single bag. Prime plantation Molasses by the 25 or 30 bbls at 2½, and at 2½ by the half dozen bbls; Louisiana sugar house 35a36c; St. Louis 35a38c per gallon. Retail sales from store are from ½ to ½c per ib higher, say prime Sygar 4½36c; prime Rio Coffee 7½3c per th; plantation Molasses 25a26c per gallon. Presh Rice sells by the tierce at 4½4½c, by retail at 5a5½c. Kanawha Salt by the 50 or 100 bbls at 30c, single barrel 31c; Turks Island 40a45c per highly single state Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity. I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand. Rio Coffee is sold at 74 by the quantity, and at 74 by th

bushe; Liverpool blown \$2.50 per bag.
PROVISIONS—There is very little demand for any ar ticle is this line, other than to fill orders from the South. barrels-Prime at \$5 50a5 75; Mess at \$7 75a7 87\$, and some lew small lots at \$5 87\$a6 and \$8; most holders are our first quotations. Bacon has moved off freely, and sales to fill Southern orders have been at slightly advanced rates for a day or two past. Sales during the week sum up in the aggregate over 100 casks Sh at 2a2je; Hans at 3ja3jc, and Sides from 3 to 4c. The targest sales have been of clear sides, prices of which are a little stiffer than at the commencement of the week. Hog-round 3c. Lard is in some better request but has in kegs or barrels 4ga4fc, and choice lots Se. Sales yes-Lard, prime, at 4faoc; inferior 4fa4fc. We recapitulate and say, sales of Shoulders from wagons at 13a2c; Hai 24a3c; ribbed Sides 3a3c; clear 34a3c. Sales from the cond hands at from & to &c per lb more.

In the House, the first business in older reports of the standing committees.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole on the navel pension bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Bagley, and Wyley.

When the House on motion adjourned till Wedler and the House on motion and the Hous ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. John Scholefield, S. E. car. Arch & 6th st Philadelphia REV. JOHN G. FEE, General Agent.

> TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath House Louisville will be successfully sustained by

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the months not embraced in the require season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and fifty names are secured.

May 20.—tf. WM. YOUNG.

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky WILL attend promptly to any husine him-will act as Agent for the money, closing autounts, &c., &c. Charge

April 1, 1848,-1f. ISAAC PUGH & CO. No. 118, Chesaut Street—PHILADELPRIA fanufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings as

thecity, of the newest designs of merican & French Paper Har rders, Fresco & Column Papers W

POSITIVELY INCURABLE

Westchester, New York.
O. C. DENSLOW, Yonkars, N. Y.
Testimony upon Testimony, In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of the

from Doctor W. L. Monroe, or Guilford, Ohio, one of

a helping hand.
I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.
(Signed)
W. L. MONROE, M. D.
To Dr. S. Harr, New York. We would refer to the following persons who have een cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract:

W. Bennet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street.

J. Elisworth, afflicted seven years, 21 Dover street.

Joseph McLiougal, afflicted nine years, East Brooklyn. H. W. Smith, New York Custom House. S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, Staten Liand. Miss E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville. Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 112 Hamme Wm. H. Parsell, afflicted Iwenty-three years, 73 Nor lacob Petry, afficted four years, 174 Delancy street

Judge Randail, 24 East Broadway, N. Y. Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Rev. T. L. Sushnell, Saltimore, Md. Charles Brown, 100 Water street, N. Y.

All of which may be called upon or addressed.

Advertisements of patent medicines, our readers are ware, have been excluded from our columns for several ears past. Our objections to thom are—

1. We are not in favor of keeping noral or physical remodes for "the ills the 2. The grossest impositions are often practised on the community by the venders of such medicine.

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discretion, and nuch to their injury, many times, an evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active medicines, without professional advice.

On the other hand we have no doubt there are patent medicines, whatever may be our ubinetions to the win-

This Advertisement an exception to our general exclusion of parent medicines we have forlowed the example of other religious journ als that have adopted the same general rule. This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147, Main street, Churin

The Time is not far Di

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. cirils is carefully packed up in boxes for transition, and sent to any part of the United States, a Mexico, and West Indies.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
All around the open door,
Where sit the aged poor,
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.
Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
In the noisy city street
My plessant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere.
Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere. Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

More welcome than the flowers,
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cow is glad.

I come creeping, creeping everywhere, when you re numbered with the deed, in your still and narrow hed, in the happy spring I'll come, And deck your silent home, ping, silently creeping everywhere.

I come creeping, creeping everywhere, My humble song of praise Most gratefully I raise To him at whose command I beautify the land, Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

as well as of the higher character of beau-inspired founder of a new world, Dante Al-bered, without any break of the surface or ty, given by the contact and mutual influ-ighieri, scattered passages which manifest of the forest, was by no means encouraging imagine that a race so happily organized by nature, and whose perception of beauty lived followed immediately that of the deway obtaining my object. In coming on creeks was so intense, should have been unmoved cline of the minstrelsy of the Suabian Minitary obtaining my object. In coming on creeks it required some experience in the country by the aspect of the wood-crowned cliffs nesingers, on the north side of the Alps, it required some experience in the country to know whether to travel up or down the ranean, the varied distribution of vegeta- Dante when treating of natural objects.

rious Colonos, where the melodious night- in which, during the beating of the waves, sions, as they can muster in force, and even no clothing except the cloak or kaross, and nos, places the lofty form of the fate-pursu-ed, wandering king, by the side of the sleep-ed, wandering king, by the side of the sleepless waters of the Cephisus, surrounded by scribes the impression which the lovely valsoft and bright imagery. The repose of nature heightens the impression of pain called
was no more; then, the smaller poems of tracts, the patrolling and fighting in the pared with the hair on. They ornament forth by the desolate aspect of the blind ex- Boiardo, the friend of Hercules of Este; bush during the late Caffer war, have put their hair on great occasions with red ochre, forth by the desolate aspect of the blind exile, the victim of a dreadful and mysterious destiny. Europedes also takes pleasure in the picturesque description of "the

Boiardo, the friend of frecutes of fast; bush during the late Caner war, have put their hair on great occasions with red ocnte, these original inhabitants to the rout. At which is applied in a very elaborate manual the picturesque description of "the late Caner war, have put their hair on great occasions with red ocnte, these original inhabitants to the rout. At which is applied in a very elaborate manual is to be found in any part of the Fish Rivitude of little separate knots or lumps, and

pastures of Messenia and Laconia, refreshed by a thousand fountains, under an ever ed by a thousand fountains, under an ever mild sky, and through which the beautiful Pamisus rolls his stream. Bucolic poetry born in the Sicilian fields, and popularly inclined to the dramatic, has been called, with reason, a transitional form. These pastoral epies on a small scale depict human beings rather than scenery; they do so in Theoreties in whose hands this form of po-

stand out picturesquely from the wild luxuriance of the vegetation of the forest, as
from a flowery tapestry. Here, and in the
'Chaumiere Indienne,' and even in the
ly disfigured by extravagant theories and erroneous physical views,) the aspect of the

stand out picturesquely from the wild luxuriance of the vegetation of the forest, as
from a flowery tapestry. Here, and in the
'Etudes de la Nature,' (which are unhappily disfigured by extravagant theories and erroneous physical views,) the aspect of the

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gross your attention, and operate as a stimulus when unemployed, you must, of necessity, have many leisure and unoccupied
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hours—intervals when time will hang heavroneous physical views,) the aspect of the

stand out picturesquely from the wild luxuthe water, all the gelatinous matters that conthe water, all the year water and the water, all roneous physical views,) the aspect of the sea, the grouping of the clouds, the rustling of the breeze in the bushes of the bamboo, and the waving of the lofty palms, are painted with inimitable truth. Bernardin de St.-Pierre's master-work, 'Paul and Virginia,' accompanied me into the zone to which it owes its origin. It was read there which it owes its origin. It was read there for many years by my dear companion and friend Bonpland and myself, and there—(let this appeal to personal feelings be for given)—under the silent brightness of the tropical sky, or when in the rainy season on the shores of the Orinoco, the thunder crashed and the flashing lightning illuminated the forest, we were deeply impressed and penetrated with the wonderful truth with which this little work paints the power thristians dure in the tropical zone in all its penetrate, at the character,—Hambellet Cos or oppress the thack;

would carr the question triptupliantly. The history of all countries, and of all ages is loaded with marvellous recitals, which we should be wrong in rejecting with an unphilosophical contempt; all the facts can be explained by a very few causes, more or less district to discert, and the research into these causes throws open to us the archives of a mysterious policy, of which the learned have in all ages availed themselves to rule the human race, and to lead it either to grandeur or to humiliation, to slave the opposite to the countries.

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ntinence of Enantmate Nature on Thought

Different Epochs I have endeavored in this section to unfold in a fragmentary manner the different the aspect of animate and inanimate nature has exercised at different epochs, and among different races and nations, on the inward world of thought and feeling. I have tried to accomplish this object by tracing throughout the history of literature, the particular the feelings of men in regard to nature .--my aim has been to give not so much a complete, as a general, view, by the selection of such examples as should best display the peculiarities of the various periods and races. I have followed the Greeks and Ronans to the gradual extinction of those feelings which have given to classical antiquity in the West an imperishable lustre; I have traced in the writings of the Christian fathers of the Church, the fine expression of a love of nature nursed in the seclusion of the hermitage. In considering the Indo-Germanic nations, "the denomination being here taken in its most restricted sense). have passed from the poetic works of the Germans in the middle ages, to those of the highly cultivated ancient East Arianic nations, (the Indians); and of the less gifted West Arians (the inhabitants of ancient Iran). After a rapid glance at the Celtic or Gaelic songs, and at a newly discovered Finnish epic, I have described the rich perception of the life of nature, which, in races of Aramean or Semitic origin, breathes in the sublime poetry of the Hebrews, and in the writings of the Arabians. Thus I have traced the reflected image of the world culiar charm of blended and of phenomena, as mirrored in the imaginaland and sea; the breaking tion of the nations of the north and the southwaves and changing brightness of the re-sounding ocean, amidst shores adorned with Persian plateaus, and of tropical India. In the different pursuits belonging to the sea der a two-fold aspect; first objectively, as an and to the land appeared separate and dis- actual phenomenon; and next, as reflected fore sunset,) and the call of Gralina Ausence of the two elements. How can we the most profound sensibility to the aspect and I have frequently traveled more than

ms, and, spread over all, the added withdraws himself for a time from the passionate, the subjective, and the mystic ele-but forming large puddled holes, lower down ments of his wide range of ideas. Inimite varying surfaces of land and sea, of ably does he paint, for instance, at the close of the first canto of the Purgatorio, the warying hours and seasons? Or how, in sweet breath of morning, and the trembling down wrong in our decisions.—Leichhardt's the age when the poetic tendency was high-est, can emotions of the mind thus awaken-the sea, (il tremolar de la marina;) in the themselves into ideal contemplation? The the swelling of the rivers, which, after the I never saw in any other part of the remarkably prominent, and the forehead is power of conversing well is least agreeable the swelling of the rivers, which, after the swelling of the rivers, which, after the same time save the save trees or plants. But while trees and flowing in mental development of the prevailing forms of poetry in which the person culiar mental development of the Greeks under the save trees or plants. The save trees or plants and so excessively dense, that there is not call truth of this natural picture contrasts.

The save in any other part of the forehead is battle of Campaldino, caused the body of world, anything resembling the Fish River battle of Campaldino, caused the body of world, anything resembling the Fish River Bush; nor, I should think, does there exist and dogmas which wise men have chronical times and dogmas which when it assumes the character of an art. In the color of the skin and dogmas which when it assumes the character of an art. In the lock of the deep state when it assumes the character of an art. In the lock of the deep state when it assumes the character of an art.

The bush; nor, I should think, does there exist and the forehead is not the thick grove and the forehead is not the thick grove and the forehead is not the deal times and dogmas and instituted t prevailing forms of poetry in which the peculiar mental development of the Greeks unfolded itself, allowed but a limited space to limit to be beavenly paradise from which sparks wild beasts. Yet the Caffers make their though not gigantic, and extremely well of birds is heard in the tall trees. The location of the sparks wild beasts. The location bestowed, or eyes now at every step, unless in the paths made by tint. The Caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of birds is heard in the tall trees. The location bestowed, or eyes now at every step, unless in the paths made by tint. The Caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of birds is heard in the tall trees. The location bestowed, or eyes now at every step, unless in the paths made by tint. The Caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffers make their though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic and extremely well of the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic and the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic and the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigant in the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigant in the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigant in the caffer men are in general tall, though not gigant in the caffer men are in general descriptions of nature. Yet, a deep sense the heavenly paradise, from which sparks wild beasts. Yet the Caffers make their though not gigantic, and extremely well of the beauty of nature breaks forth some burst forth, sink amidst the flowers on the way through with wonderful skill and actimes even in their tragic poets, in the midst banks, and then, as if intoxicated by their tivity, creeping like snakes among the banks, and then, as if intoxicated by their tivity, creeping like snakes among the banks, and then, as if intoxicated by their tivity, creeping like snakes among the banks, and then, as if intoxicated by their tivity, creeping like snakes among the banks, and then most tunultuous perfumes, plunge again into the stream.' It thickets, where no white man can follow statues; but they are more remarkable for agitation of the passions. When Edipus seems not impossible that this fiction may them; and this covert, extending so far along activity than for strength, and, it is said, is approaching the grove of the Furies, the have had for its groundwork the poet's rec- the frontier, is of great advantage to them, have generally been found inferior in muschorus sings, the noble resting-place of glo- ollection of that peculiar state of the ocean both in their hostile and predatory incur- cular power to British soldiers. They wear ingale loves to dwell, and mourns in clear luminous points dash above the surface, and approach to within a few miles of Graham's this is worn only as a protection against and plaintive strains, it sings the verdant the whole liquid plain forms a moving sea Town, without being observed. Not more darkness of the thick embowering ivy, the of sparkling light. The extraordinary con. than twenty years ago, I have been told. narcissus bathed in the dews of heaven, the ciseness of the style of the Divina Comme. the Fish River Bush swarmed with Elegolden beaming crocus, and the ineradica. dia augments the depth and earnestness of phants and other wild beasts. Mr. Clarke manner as to be as soft and pliable as glove ble, ever fresh-springing olive tree. Sophocles in striving to glorify his native Cololtalian ground, but avoiding those frigid Trompeter's Drift, about thirty miles from
which is not at all unpleasing to the eye.

cast his eye upon a Jewish face, and imme exist them; but the former, the most dan- grease and ochre. This process, which is

instinct in the Descetton of Water.

uriant grass, eagles circling in the air, crows, cockatoos, pigeons, (especially bebed; some being well provided with water immediately at the foot of the range, and others being entirely dry at their upper part, in a flat country. From daily experience we acquired a sort of instinctive feeling as

others to be yellow .- Stray Thoughts.

Betrespection. That Time is dead forever, child, Gone, trozen, dead forever. Shelley.

Her hues of youthful life divine
Are turned to ashy pale;
For she is dead—that May of mine;
Yet let me lift the veil! Not as with open eyes she smiled, And breathed her balmy breath; Still must her look be sweet and mild; I'll see my May in death!

No, nevermore! her took is strange.
You would not see your liny;
Nor conk you bear to trace the change,
Your speakwould turn as ap.
Your heart would die at death's diagrace
Upon her mouth and brow;
Ah: leave the shroad across her face,
You would not know it now. M. R.

ed by a distant patch of deep verdure, at calm and solemn footsteps, nor less certain- into the stream to gain possession of it. others following down a hollow watercourse ty, does a great mind bear up against public They swam to the side of our boat without but I do not recollect a single instance where they found water themselves. The horses, however, were naturally more rest. bide his time. Not in listless idleness—not It was gained by a fine girl of about sevenless and impatient; and, when we approached a creek or a water-course after a long journey, would descend into the bed and deavors, always willing and fulfilling, and with her long hair streaming in the follow it for long distances to find water, accomplishing his task, that, when the occagiving great trouble to those who had to sion comes, he may be equal to the occaour ideas of a mermaid. As we had conbring them back to the line of march. sion. And if it never come, what matters trived to empty a considerable number of Whenever they saw me halt at the place it to the world whether I or you, or another these bottles during our expedition they water, and that they were to be relieved of troublesome ambition to care too much other women on the beach; for more than about fame-about what the world says of half an hour we amused ourselves with the evation, were most likely to lead me to it, always shouting to hear the echo of our own ties were gone, and the women swam or either in beds of creeks, or rivers, or in voices! If you look about you, you will shore with them, as much delighted with water-holes parallel to them. In an open see men who are wearing life away in fe- their spoil as we had been amused with practised eye will readily seize: a cluster of hear of them will be the funeral bell that Rorneo. getation, or picturesque cliffs richly tinged order to conceive nature in all her grandeur, trees of a greener foliage, hollows with lux- unit seemed to me necessary to present her unit of the sir, men, and unsuccessful; because their purious grass, eagles circling in the air. pose is, not to accomplish well their task, doing well whatever you do-without a come because it is deserved, not because it be no more misgivings-no disappointment: no hasty, feverish, exhausting excitement.

[Longfellow's Hyperion.

The Unfors. weather, not with a view of concealing any these cloaks are made are dressed in such a If a man like Newton or Locke were to er Bush. The Rhinoceros and Buffalo still every knot carefully covered over with

The Dyak Girls and the Bottles. The detection of isolated water-holes in a wooded country, where there is nothing He must wait. More particularly in lands forming our ablations in the boat, much to visible to indicate its presence, is quite a like my native land (United States), where the amusement and delight of the Dyaks, We are looking, as never before, through fold in a fragmentary manner the different influence which the external world, that is the aspect of animate and inanimate nature less than a hundred yards distant, whilst we were suffering severely from thirst. Dose. We seem to live in the midst of a signal for a general burst of laughter, but battle, there is such a din—such a hurrying instinctive faculty of detecting water so often ment oned by other travelers; and I re. it is difficult to walk slowly; you feel the sume at our barbarous customs. There ten mentioned by other travelers; and I remember instances in which the bullocks have remained the whole night not fifty yards from water-holes without finding them; and, indeed, whenever we came to small water-holes, we had to drive the cattle down to them, or they would have strayed off to find water elsewhere. On several occasions I followed their tracks, and ob. solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against contact with them, for one of our party al occasions I followed their tracks, and ob-served they were influenced entirely by their sight, when in search of it; at times attract-sight, when in search of it; at times attract-

> where I intended to encamp, they not only quickened their pace, but often galloped towards me, well knowing that I had found to the deed and the book were well towards me, well knowing that I had found to the place and the book were well towards me, well knowing that I had found to the place to the floating party, it being joined by all the In looking for water, my search was first made in the neighborhood of hills, ridges, and ranges, which from their extent and el.
>
> In looking for water, my search was first us; to be always looking into the face of exertions and contentions of our charming London Literary Gazette, tells the follow-naids to obtain what they appeared to ing pleasant story of a Countess of 70 and for the effect of what we do and say; to be prize so much. At last all our empty bother interview with Mehemet Alice

ties of that race, with the exception of the ignorant than we could have supposed it post of 70, but never appears fatigued." woolly hair, are less strongly marked in sible. We learn, by a very moderate atthem than in the natives of Guinea or Mozambique; the lips are less thick, the nose form a style of our own. The 'art of conothers, a loud and long laugh is, at intervals, produced, and all the company turn lated; the family heart is here outraged; the rather be sweet tempered, than familiar, fa vals, produced, and all the company turn ties of love, kindred, rank, all that the heart miliar, rather than intimate; and intimate; riment. But all their vices of manners may clings to, are broken here. It is a sad pic- with very few, and with those few upon good be avoided by a gentle attention, and a certain calm dignity of manner, based upon a reflective mind and humble spirit.—Hints to the watch, the old chased repeater, that hung Young Ladies on their Entrance into Soci-

Who always with thee, by the way-side, me

Men love to picture thee, in coolest shade,

Of the deep forest glade; Or, watching o'er the brink of lakelet clear

But fondest lesson dost thou teach me yet,

A name that many now who atter it

First called thee Violet:

Forget to think how fit!

O way-side Violet—
Preserving all thy hues, and sweets, and trust
'Mid the world's travel-dust. Be mine-not only in calm, safe retreat. Away from trampling feet; But, on life's road, the lowliest, trustful, true Like thee, to smile there too! Missionary. *As if, WAY-LING. The bears of Kamtchatka live chiefly on fish, which they procure for themselves from

sharp at the edges as well as at the point.
The whole thing is very light, and is but a

tude is rising from the dust. Once we heard of a few, now of many; once of the prerog atives of a part, now of the rights of all. the disguises, envelopements of ranks and classes, to the common nature which is below them; and are beginning to learn that every being who partakes of it has noble powers to cultivate, solemn duties to per form, inalienable rights to assert, a vast des tiny to accomplish. The grand idea of husociety are visited by some dreams of a betshould have the means of self-culture, of progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort, and happiness, of exercising the powers and affections of a man; this is slowly taking place, as the highest social truth. That the world was made for all, and not for a few; that society is to care for all; that no human being shall perish, but through his own fault; that the great end of government is to spread a shield over the rights of all-these propositions are growing into axioms, and the spirit of them is coming forth in all the departments of life .- Dr. Channing,

A Constantinople Correspondent of the

"The Pacha has only once before received ladies. He did, however, receive country there are many indications which a verish anxiety of fame; and the last we shall their eagerness and activity.—Marryat's the Countess Talbot (not the Shrewsbury family.) She compelled him to do so. She went to the Kiosk or the Citadel, I am not sure which, and asked to see His High-It seems paradoxical to observe that the ness; she was refused, he could not be seen, of the mainland, enjoyed the continual presence of the greater variety and richness, as well as of the higher character of beauty, given by the contact and mutual influ
The mainland of the mainland of the presence of the greater variety and richness, as well as of the higher character of beauty, given by the contact and mutual influ
The mainland of the mainland of the presence of the greater variety and richness, as well as of the higher character of beauty, given by the contact and mutual influ
The margins of the mainland of the mainland of the world in their example, had they known how to wait!

To give up the whole of your at the listening well forms a duty of conversation. To give up the whole of your at the tention to the person who addresses himself and they go to their graves with purposes unaction. To give up the whole of your at the tention to the person who addresses himself another time, he was sleeping; 'awake him, then, and for the world in their example, had they known how to wait!

Be. To distening well forms a duty of conversation. To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would see her at another time, he was sleeping; 'awake him, then, and for the world in their example, had they known how to wait!

Be. To distening well forms a duty of conversation.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all and they go to their graves with purposes unaction.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all and they go to their graves with purposes unaction.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all and they go to their graves with purposes unaction.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all another time, he was lentised, he could not be seen, and they go to their graves with purposes unaction.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all and they go to their graves with purposes unaction.

To give up the whole of your at the told His Highness would all and they go to their graves with pur art of listening well forms a duty of conver- She insisted upon being announced; she was tention to the person who addresses himself another time, he was sleeping; 'awake him, more than doing what you can do well; and der it almost an involuntary act of good she was going to Jerusalem. He enquired breeding; whilst consideration for others will whether she had plenty of companions for thought of fame. Il' it come at all, it will give this little sacrifice a merit and a charm such a journey; she told him she had, and of which the lowest proof of Christian feel- enumerated her dragoman, seven camels, is sought after. And, moreover, there will ing can never be devoid. To listen well is the drivers! She told him that she had been to make an unconscious advancement in the up in a balloon, down in a diving-bell, at power of conversing. In listening, we perceive in what the interest, in what the failure of others consist. We become, too, and came from Vienna, not even a female It is now pretty generally admitted that aware of our own deficiencies, without hav- servant with her. She had made a vow to the Caffers belong to the negro race of ing them taught through the medium of hu- be at Jerusalem on Christmas Eve, and she mankind, but the characteristic peculiari. miliation. We find ourselves often more accomplished it alone. She is upward a good name was in Jerusalem, a known

The Pawnbroker's Window.

ture; for, in spite of all the glittering show, grounds-William Penn. its associations are sombre. There hangs above the head of a dying parent when bestowing his trembling blessing on the poor outcast, who parted with it for bread; the widow's wedding-ring is there, the last and dearest of all her possessions; the trinket, the pledge of love of one now dead, the only relic of the heart's fondest memories; silver that graced the holiday feast; the gilt-framed miniature that used to hang over the quiet ing a heavy clayey loam, gravel, black vegetamantle-shelf; the flute, the favorite of a dead son, surrendered by a starving mother to procure food for her remaining offspring; the locket that held a father's hair; or, gloomier locket that held a father's hair; or, gloomier still, the dress, the covering of the poor is there, waving like the flag of wretchedness and misery. It is a strange sad sight to those who feel aright. There are more those who feel aright. There are more touching memorials to be seen at a pawntouching memorial memor

being rather than scenaery; they do so, in of the seed which the Lord hath blessed, it on the postage tensors, they do so, in of the seed which the Lord hath blessed, it on the postage tensors, the postage tensors, the postage tensors that the seed with the seed with the seed of the colony, and some are quite scancer than the vace formerly within the scance of the colony, and some are quite scancer than the vace formerly within the scance of the colony, and some are quite scancer than the colony of social culture, knowledge can only advance by being diffused. That which some scance than the two soors adjusted many than the case of the seed with the deeper postage and the colony, and some tree postage of the seed with the deeper postage and the colony, and some tree postage and the colon than the colon the colon the colon the colon than the colon than the c It is highly significant, both of future re. largest tyleid and the least rot occurred where shall answer for hermal and his accessors, as objects of postry, and the arts of the largest and most splendid parties of the largest and most splendid parties

In no department of life, do men rise to healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winused by the Amakosa is the Kirrie or Keer, which is simply a thick sick of a very hard and heavy wood, with a knob at one end; this is likewise used as a missile, and it is said that they can bring down birds on the wing with it. A considerable number of these people are now provided with fire arms, and though, as yet, few ane expert in the use of them, there seems to be no reason why the Caffers should not in time become as skilful markanen as the North American Indians. They will in that case be truly formidable enumes in 18 Jah.

Bunbury's Cape of Good Hope.

What if you fail in business? I ou still have life and health.

Don't set down and cry shoot mishage, for this will prove gat you out of debt, nor buy your thildren greet, and make a seem and continue at the great in a first to the supposition. The world are not focus on the world who would be approximately the permitting and above all, keep a merry heart, and above all, keep a merry heart and above all, keep a merry heart and above all heart and above all heart and above all heart and above eminence who have not undergone a long ter sets in, cut as for sips, and im The surject of the local state o

The habits of children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them. They

love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly-developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus veri-fying the old adage, that 'Idleness is the mother of mischief.' Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for hemselves whatever they want; in short they should learn to be as independent of the service of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial - Hints on the Formation of Character.

By the Author of "Azeth the Egyptian

The flowers! the lovely flowers!

They are springing forth again;

They cluster round the ancient aten
And ivied roots of trees,
Like children playing gracefully
About a father's knees.

Are opening their gentle eyes In forest and in plain!

The flowers! the levely flowers

He careth for them all

The flowers! the levely flowers!

With winter's snow above.

Ye flowers! ye lovely flowers!

And harmony and song!

Oh, what would be our lot!

We greet ye well and long!

The fairest type are they

Their pure and radient eyes Greet us where'er we turn our steps Like angels from the skies!

They say that nought exists on earth

However poor and small, Unseen by God; the meanest things,

Of the soul springing from its night To sunshine, and to day; For though they lie all dead and cold,

The glorious spring doth call them forth To happiness and love!

With light, and warmth, and sunny smile

All dull and sad would be our earth, Were your bright beauties not; And thus, without Life's Flowers of Love,

Occupation of Children.

Value of Notoriety in London

After all, a little literary reputation is of use here. I suppose Solomon, when he compared a good name to a pot of ointment meant that it oiled the hinges of the hall doors into which the possessors of that inestimable treasure wished to penetrate. What name seems to be in London. If you are celebrated for writing verses, or slicing cucumbers, for being two feet taller or two There is more of the philosophy of life to feet less than any other biped, for acting the learned at a pawnbroker's window than in plays when you should be whipped as

associations of dear old times are here vio but not obstinate, cheerful, but not light

AGRICULTURAL.

ing from Grange county, sugas up his experence in planting patatoes and his conclusions derived from that experience, in the following

I have planted on a variety of soils, includ ter, I have always succeeded in raising sound potatoes, and I consider such a soil the most

broker's window than in all the monuments in Westminster Abbey.—Newspaper parawith newly slacked lime; one with wood aspes;

on the Relations of Free Knowledge to Hinrs to Lovers or Flowers. A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreen may

of a religious tale .- P'title. Ges., 11th.